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OAS SECRETARY GENERAL SENDS LETTER TO BETANCUR

PA140405 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] OAS Secretary General Alejandro Orfila has called on Colombian President Belisario Betancur's leadership for a meeting of American presidents to analyze Latin America's complex and urgent problems. In a letter to President Betancur, Orfila stressed the need to implement urgent and joint policies to solve the problems troubling Latin America.

Orfila said that the international economic crisis has affected the liquidity and foreign debt situation of several Latin American countries. In his letter, Orfila said he hoped that the Latin American foreign planning conference taking place in Caracas will provide practical guidelines to restore the solvency of countries in the region, and will not in any way obstruct their economic activities.

Orfila insisted that the hemisphere urgently needs to restore and maintain peace in Central America. In this respect, he praised the Contadora Group's efforts for a broad and negotiated solution to the problems of Central America. Orfila also praised the Contadora Group's basic philosophy that solutions must originate from the countries involved, its respect for the principle of nonintervention, and its interest in promoting the region's economic and social development as fundamental in realizing permanent peace.

Orfila said to Betancur in his letter that in other zones of the continent social and political peace are also seriously threatened. Orfila said that destabilizing pressures will continue in Latin America, because there are no immediate solutions to the economic crisis affecting the region.

The effects of the crisis are evident, the continued growth of the economic process has been interrupted, and programs of beneral benefit for the region are encountering difficulties, Orfila pointed out. Hopes for an effective Latin American integration have waned because of the crisis, Orfila indicated.

The OAS secretary general added that unless urgent measures are implemented so that Latin America can resume a vigorous development process, it will be very difficult to maintain the most positive aspects of the democratic system of government.

Orfila said to President Betancur: I appeal to Your Excellency in the leadership you have shown in inter-American affairs, convinced as I am of the importance of calling a meeting of American presidents, from which I am certain very positive results will be obtained for the future of the hemisphere.

PUBLIC WORKS MINISTER REPORTS ON YACYRETA PROJECT

PY141746 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Argentine Public Works and Service Minister Conrado Bauer today reported to the cabinet meeting that the construction of the Yacyreta dam will begin in December after being allocated -- at a ceremony which will take place in Asuncion tomorrow -- to the consortium headed by the Impregilo and Dumez corporations in which Argentine and Paraguayan firms will also participate.

The main ceremony for signing the notes on the accord reached between Argentina and Paraguay to begin building Yacyreta will take place tomorrow at Government House in Asuncion, Paraguay. It will be attended by Paraguayan President Alfredo Stroessner, the foreign ministers of the two countries, and special guests.

Bauer pointed out that the Yacyreta Binational Entity, EBY, believes that the construction will begin in December, adding that the accord reached encompasses the 10 items left pending in December 1982.

Regarding the exchange rate which will apply to funds remitted by the EBY to either of the two countries, Bauer said that it will be based on the provisions of the contract signed by the EBY to obtain the IDB loan.

He explained that this means that the exchange rate applicable to remittances of currency needed for the construction will be constantly adjusted to the variations that take place in both countries according to general guidelines, not specific guidelines for Yacyreta alone.

BRIEFS

PRC TRADE DELEGATION -- San Juan -- A PRC commercial delegation is currently holding talks with the provincial government of San Juan in order to expand trade between Argentina and the PRC. The delegation is offering to purchase local goods and sell small hydroelectric powerplants capable of operating with a reduced volume of water. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Sep 83 PY]

NEW NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR ACCEPTED -- Buenos Aires, 7 Sep (NA) -- The Argentine Government has agreed to the designation of Ricardo Jose Zambrana Diaz as the new Nicaraguan plenipotentiary ambassador to Argentina. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Sep 83 PY]

NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS PRESIDENT RESIGNS -- Buenos Aires, 7 Sep (NA) -- Roberto Romero, president of the NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS board, who had asked for leave to engage in political activity, has now resigned from his post on being elected candidate for governor of Salta for the Justicialist Party. [Summary] [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0051 GMT 8 Sep 83 PY]

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT INCREASE -- Buenos Aires, 2 Sep (TELAM) -- The Finance Ministry officially reported today that the gross domestic product increased 3 percent during the second quarter of the year compared to the same period last year. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1350 GMT 2 Sep 83 PY]

NEWSPAPER CLOSES DOWN -- Buenos Aires, 26 Aug (TELAM) -- The daily CONVICCION, founded in 1978, has gone out of business due to financial problems. [Summary] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2050 GMT 26 Aug 83 PY]

MORE ON STATEMENT OF COOPERATION WITH POLAND

PY151501 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] The Polish Government has stated its willingness to cooperate with Bolivia in the fields of mining, energy, health, the paper industry, and the manufacturing of glass sheets, according to a joint statement signed at the Foreign Ministry on 14 September. The document was signed by Bolivian Foreign Under Secretary Carlos Rivas Grana and Polish People's Republic Vice Minister [as heard] Jozef Wiejacz, during a ceremony held at the Foreign Ministry at 1800.

The high-ranking Polish official arrived in La Paz on Tuesday, and on Thursday he held meetings with government officials to improve the level of bilateral cooperation. Upon concluding his visit to Bolivia, Wiejacz signed a document with Bolivian Foreign Under Secretary Rivas Grana. This document contains significant topics which will be the subject of bilateral discussions in the near future.

On behalf of this government and of his entourage, Wiejacz pledged his support of the Bolivian people's right to find a fair solution to its landlocked situation. Both delegations, after the meetings were held, also expressed, through a joint communique, their full confidence in the United Nations regarding the need to eliminate the use of force as a foreign policy. Both delegations concurred that dialogue is the appropriate channel for ending the arms race.

Concerning foreign affairs, the Polish and Bolivian deputy foreign ministers [as heard] reasserted the pressing need to undertake global negotiations that will permit nations to achieve the objective of a new international economic order. At the same time and at the bilateral level, it has been decided to further ties of mutual cooperation and to promote the development of cultural and scientific ties. To this end, Bolivia has proposed a draft agreement which is scheduled for review.

With regard to mining, Poland is willing to further its cooperation, both at the government level and at the cooperatives level. The Polish Government has also committed itself ot supply components and spare parts for a glass sheeting factory and has also shown interest in cooperating in the paper industry. The Polish Government will also participate in the construction of coal-fired power plants and will build hydroelectric power plants. Poland will supply medicines and hospital equipment. In turn, Bolivia will export to that country antimony tungsten, and tin.

Polish agricultural experts will be visiting Bolivia and both Lloyd Bolivian Airline and the Polish Airlines, LOT, will establish closer ties.

PCB ENDORSES SILES POLICY, NEGOTIATIONS WITH IMF

PY151235 Paris AFP in Spanish 0121 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] La Paz, 14 Sep (AFP) -- Marcos Domic, deputy for the pro-Soviet Bolivian Communist Party (PCB) and leader of his party, said here today that the PCB has agreed Bolivia can negotiate with the IMF, "although the negotiations must respect national sovereignty."

Domic said that any agreement with the IMF must necessarily take into account the poorest sectors of our country, which "will suffer the consequences of this sort of measure." The negotiations must also prevent the burden of the crisis from being shouldered by an impoverished majority, Domic noted.

He also said that it is necessary to act in keeping with the policies adopted by President Hernan Siles Zuazo, in the sense that even though Bolivia should not rely on or agree to the conditions imposed by international agencies, it should not disregard them either.

Finally, he disagreed with the consequences that the repayment of the debt owed to international lending agencies would bring to the social sectors, if repayment conditions set by those agencies are accepted. He said that preference must be given to national interests, in keeping with what the PCB has previously stated.

The Communist Party, the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left, and the Christian Democratic Party make up Bolivia's ruling coalition.

COB Rejects IMF Conditions

PY160100 Paris AFP in Spanish 1624 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] La Paz, 15 Sep (AFP) -- The influential Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) today reported that it will reject any economic policy based on the conditions imposed by the IMF. The announcement came as President Hernan Siles Zuazo charged that the ultraleftist groups that have infiltrated organized labor are the major destabilizing factors of his government.

The COB reported that its requests are included in the emergency socioeconomic plan that it submitted last month calling for an end to the oil concessions granted to U.S. companies, comanagement in state-run enterprises,workers' control in large private enterprise, and strict controls over private banks.

The COB tied its participation in the government to the adoption of its plan; however, the COB conditions were rejected by the president.

METALWORKERS RESUME WORK, MINISTER INTERVENES

PY151823 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Excerpt] The workers of the National Smelting Enterprise have resumed work, bringing production back to normal at the industrial center in Vinto. However, the mines and metallurgy minister has traveled to this district to hold talks directly with the workers and their union leaders.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON DISASTER RELIEF AID

PY151728 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Defense Minister Manuel Cardenas Mallo reported during the coordination meeting of the emergency program held at the Foreign Ministry that the recent natural disasters in Bolivia have caused losses totaling $900 million.

Present at this meeting were the ministers of foreign affairs, planning, industry, and compesino affairs; ambassadors of foreign countries; and representatives of international aid agencies. This meeting was complementary to and an updated version of the UN-sponsored first international roundtable on support for Bolivia, which was held last April.

Cardenas Mallo, in his role as director of Civil Defense, elaborated on the scope of the disasters that struck the country, droughts and floods, which laid waste to about two-thirds of Bolivia's territory. Cardenas Mallo said that according to the most recent technical data on hand, the damage inflicted by thsese disasters to agriculture, cattle raising operations, and infrastructure and urban zones amounts to $900 million.

Cardenas Mallo noted that Bolivia's most pressing needs would be in the fields of distributing food, reconstructing roads, constructing homes, and distributing other items to the victims. The defense minister said that to date 5 billion Bolivian pesos have been received in aid, of a total of 17,694,000,000 Bolivian pesos pledged.

At the coordination meeting held on Wednesday it was decided to hold another technical meeting on 22 September in which a development and investment program will be discussed.

ISRAELI CITIZEN DETAINED CARRYING AMMUNITION

PY141851 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] The Santa Cruz Departmental police chief, Colonel Jorge Farah, has reported the detention of an Israeli citizen near the house of former Santa Cruz Mayor Wilden Rasuck.

Farah reported that on receiving reports on the existence of armed persons in Santa Cruz, the police detained an Israeli citizen who was carrying a large amount of ammunition, especially for light machineguns. This detention was made just 2 meters from Rasuck's house, and it is possible that it will lead to new clues regarding the kidnapping which took place more than 10 days ago.

Colonel Farah said that this detention is very important because the weapons that were found on the Israeli citizen could provide important clues to solving the kidnapping of Rasuck.

BRIEFS

STATE TV BROADCASTS SUSPENDED -- The citizens of Potosi have expressed their concern over the indefinite suspension of the broadcasts of the Bolivian state television channel. This suspension is reportedly due to technical problems and lack of special equipment. A special account has reportedly been opened in a Potosi bank for those persons of goodwill to contribute money to import the necessary equipment as soon as possible. [Summary] [La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Sep 83 PY]

POLICE REPORT ON 15 SEP U.S. CONSULATE BOMBING

PY151652 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1600 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] According to a police report, four bombs were set off today, not causing much damage but frightening people. Two home-made bombs went off at the U.S. Consulate in Sao Paulo. The other two bombs exploded in Osasco. Luis Carlos Gertzel reports on these events:

[Begin recording] At approximately 0100 today, two home-made Molotov cocktails were thrown against the U.S. Consulate here in Sao Paulo, on Padre Joao Manuel Street. The bombs hit the first floor but caused no property damage. Two hours later, two similar bombs were thrown against the Osasco sports secretariat, damaging a car parked at the garage and one of the rooms.

The secretary and his family were busy trying to put out the fire when he received a phone call threatening the secretary with death. These two cases are being investigated by Sao Paulo Federal Police. [end recording]

O GLOBO REPORTS ON BUSINESS DEALS WITH USSR

PY160207 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 15 Sep 83 p 23

[Text] It has been decided that Brazil will not purchase the Soviet-built Roll on-Roll off [Ro-Ro] ship which was to be used to transport chicken from Brazil. Instead, Brazil will purchase river boats, a high-ranking source in the Federal Government revealed yesterday. The Soviet Ro-Ro ship has been a problem even since 1981 when its purchase was decided upon a meeting of the joint Brazilian-Soviet commission. Brazil was to have used that ship in the export of chicken from the UNEF [National Poultry Exporters Union] of Sao Paulo. UNEF's refusal to pay $22 million for the Ro-Ro ship caused the Brazilian mission, which went to the Soviet Union 2 months ago, to fail. Now a solution is being sought through the purchase of riverboats.

After selling $200 million worth of sugar to the Soviet Union last year, the IAA [Alcohol and Sugar Institute] intends to make new direct contracts, without the participation of national foreign trading companies with whom the IAA is running into serious problems regarding prior contracts it closed.

Last year, Brazil sold $700 million worth of goods to the Soviet Union, and bought $200 million. Yearly exports to the Soviet Union can exceed $1 billion if Brazil accepts the reciprocity principle claimed by the Soviets. Since June, the Soviet Union has not received any payments for the turbines sold to the Sao Paulo Energy Company because Brazil is strapped for dollars, but this problem should be solved soon. The Soviet Union does not make barter deals, because it pays for imports in dollars, and it expects payments in dollars for its exports. Brazil's payments are now in arrears.

OFFICIAL EXPLAINS PAST NEGOTIATIONS WITH POLAND

PY141714 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Jose Botafogo Goncalves, head of the Planning Ministry International Advisory Department, has testified before a congressional investigating committee on Brazil's negotiations with Poland. This committee is investigating Brazil's foreign debt.

Botafogo Goncalves confirmed that in March 1981, when Poland failed to meet its obligations to Brazil, the economic authorities were informed about the difficulties Poland was encountering. Botafogo Goncalves could not explain, however, why Brazil granted further credits for more than $800 million to Poland. He declined to comment on the persons who may have been responsible for these negotiations.

SALARY INCREASE DISALLOWED DUE TO NEGATIVE GDP

PY160125 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Brasilia -- President Figueiredo has signed a decree which will not allow a salary readjustment based on productivity increase until 31 December. The president based his decision on Decree 2,045 in view of the fact that the Gross Domestic Product [GDP] per capita, calculated according to the 1982 GDP preliminary studies, was negative.

POLICE QUESTIONED ON ARGENTINE TERRORIST CASE

PY150031 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Porto Alegre -- The president of the State Assembly said during a press conference late this afternoon that it is rather strange that the police have not, until now, reported on the measures taken to locate Argentine terrorist (Luis Fergarde Lopez).

(Antenor Ferrari) also expressed surprise at the fact that although a request for secrecy was made so as not to obstruct the investigations, Federal Police officials were the ones who disclosed the information to the press. According to the State Assembly president, the terrorist, who is accused of preparing attacks against leaders of the opposition in Rio Grande do Sul, lives in Sao Paulo.

Governor Jair Soares has not yet received any information from the Security Secretariat about the existence of plans and attacks against the president and vice president of the State Assembly. The governor does not believe that Brazilians are involved in the actions planned from Argentina.

BRIEFS

PETROBRAS PROFITS DROP -- Rio de Janeiro -- Petrobras' balance during the first half of the year has recorded a net profit of 96,443,000,000 cruzeiros, indicating a drop of 21.5 percent compared to the same period the previous year. [Summary] [Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 3 Sep 83 p 1 PY]

BRAZIL JOINS SARSAT PROGRAM -- Brazil has joined the SARSAT program, which is being developed by the United States, France, and the USSR, in order to expeditiously carry out search and rescue operations. This decision was taken due to the high rate of aircraft and ship accidents in the country. Once Brazil joins the program, it will be able, through the facilities of three foreign satellites, to find, in less than 2 hours, any airplane or ship in Brazilian territory that has had an accident, and take timely action conducive to the rescue of crews and passengers. A Brazilian team, which includes Aerospace Technology Center Deputy Director Major Brigadier Hugo de Oliveira Piva, and National Institute of Space Research Director Nelson de Jesus Parada, has been in Washington since the beginning of this week for negotiations. [Excerpts] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 3 Sep 83 PY]

RADIO AGRICULTURA SUBJECTED TO BOMB ATTACK

PY151333 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Santiago Radio Agricultura has been subjected to a bomb attack. A powerful bomb exploded in front of the Radio Agricultura building, located at 15 Manuel Rodriguez Street. The terrorist attack, which was carried out at 0005 today, alarmed the neighbors.

One person died in the attack. The shattered body of an unidentified person was found in front of the building, that is, on the Panamericana Highway where the building is located. According to an identification card found the scene, the victim is reportedly (Pedro Antonio Bravo Arrancibia).

The radio station's guard told Radio Nacional journalist (Mario Reyes) that the explosion caused heavy damage, but that fortunately the station's broadcasting equipment was not damaged.

POLICE BREAK UP DEMONSTRATION BY 200 STUDENTS

PY152301 Paris AFP in Spanish 2233 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Santiago, 15 Sep (AFP) -- Police have broken up a surprise demonstration that students staged in Santiago demanding an end to the military's intervention in Chilean universities. No detainees nor casualties have been reported. The demonstrators, who gathered in front of the Education Ministry 200 meters from La Moneda Palace -- the presidential office building -- shouted 'Democracy and freedom for the universities."

The eight Chilean universities have been placed under the direction of government-appointed deans since 1973, when the regime headed by General Augusto Pinochet came to power. The demonstration was staged by 200 University of Chile students, who interrupted traffic for a few minutes on the Libertador Bernardo O'Higgins promenade, Santiago's main avenue.

PINOCHET SPEAKS TO SANTIAGO ROTARY CLUB

PY151513 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Relay from Government House by Graciela Contreras]

[Text] President Pinochet has urged all citizens to disregard foreign (?ideologies) so that we may be able to overcome our problems. Regarding the process of a political opening, he said that the government does not recognize political parties. President Pinochet made this statement during a meeting held in (?Chillan) by the Santiago Rotary Club, which held a ceremony in honor of the Army.

Speaking to Rotary Club members, the president noted that unemployment has gradually decreased. He said: This government has declared an all-out war on unemployment. This year we hope to decrease it to 15 percent. He added that unemployment is the best way to promote Marxist trends. He noted: We must seek ways to create new job and production sources.

[Begin Pinochet recording] It is true that we are confronting a great problem, and no one can deny it. We are confronting a difficult problem, but it is not impossible to overcome it. We need the support, efforts, and cooperation of all Chileans.

Gentlemen: This division [words indistinct], we must disregard those ideologies that strive to divide (?us) if we are decided to achieve progress.

We have a (?dramatic) unemployment rate. But we have declared an all-out war on unemployment, and next year we hope to decrease it to 15 percent [words indistinct].

We hope to be able to provide jobs for our people, because unemployment is the best way to promote Marxist ideology. We must seek ways to create new jobs and production sources. This is what we are doing now, and we are striving to decrease the unemployment rate to 15 percent. [words indistinct]

Regarding politics, we shall also [passage indistinct] we do not recognize political parties. We have not accepted political parties, we merely recognized some persons who are active in politics. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

In his speech to Rotary Club members, the president added that the government is achieving progress, that Chile is achieving progress. He added that this progress means that we shall be able to eradicate extreme poverty and unemployment, but this demands a great effort and the cooperation of all Chileans. Pinochet said: We cannot go on hoping that the government will do everything without the cooperation of all citizens.

ALLIANCE LEADERS REVOKE VALDES' AUTHORITY

PY151835 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1607 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Santiago, 15 Sep (EFE) -- The newspaper LAS ULTIMAS NOTICIAS of Santiago today reported that the majority of the leaders of the multiparty group "Democratic Alliance" have revoked the authority of the leader, former Foreign Minister Gabriel Valdes, and have decided to continue the dialogue with Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa.

The newspaper reports that Democratic Radicals and Rightists have questioned Valdes' decision to suspend the dialogue without consulting the representatives of the different party factions which make up the Alliance.

Valdes had stated that a quick answer to the government was necessary after the repression imposed during the latest national protest staged on 8 September, but his argument was rejected because "it committed everyone without consultations."

The Democratic Alliance, which is made up of leaders of the Christian Democratic, Social Democratic, Radical, and Republican Rightist Parties, had suspended the dialogue with the interior minister, as reported by Valdes over last weekend, until the government sets a definite timetable for the return to democracy.

BISHOP SEES 'TIME BOMB' IN POOR NEIGHBORHOODS

PY151425 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0027 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Santiago, 14 Sep (EFE) -- Santiago Auxiliary Bishop Monsignor Camilo Vial today said that the situation in the poor neighborhoods of Santiago is "diabolic and Machiavellian, it is truly a time bomb."

As he handed over to EFE a report on proven cases of human rights violations in the outlying neighborhoods of Santiago, Msgr Vial strongly criticized the behavior of "some Carabineros and civilians who are telling people that they will be attacked by their own neighbors." He added that inciting people in that way is an infamy, and it is like assembling a time bomb, because anyone who is crazy enough to incite an attack will touch off a state of hysteria with unpredictable consequences."

In the bishop's view, a potential escalation of violence can be sensed in the poor neighborhoods, and the church has been denouncing it. He said that many elements are contributing to it, and one of them is the brutal repression by the Carabineros, "who act in a way that cannot be expected from members of an institution that stands for order."

Bishop Vial added that "the protests have been responsibly prepared, especially by the Christian communities, which have organized in advance fasts and prayer meetings intended to inspire nonviolence, thus acting as good Samaritans."

Msgr Vial paid homage to the priests and nuns, especially to those of foreign nationalities, "who have even defied bullets in order to tend the wounded and carry messages for reflection and nonviolence to the poor communities."

The prelate said that strange cases have been observed in the poor neighborhoods, where "after midnight elements of the lumpen have joined the protests to create violent situations."

Msgr Vial noted that "the problem should not be simplified by blaming everything on the politicians, because the protests are rooted in the unemployment of 60 percent of the people living in those neighborhoods, and in the psychological problems stemming from hunger and insecurity. It should not be said that people are bent on destroying everything, because that is a simplistic assessment of the problem."

The Santiago vicariate general, Monsignor Juan de Castro, said in turn that the recent declarations by the church were not meant to harden its position toward the government, because "we are not engaged in politics, but are only motivated by love for the poor in the situation they find themselves."

He added: "The church sides with the petitions of the poor for freedom and participation. It only maintains an evangelical posture which neither softens no hardens.

Msgr Castro then pondered: "The situation itself is hard, with the drama of the dead and the wounded, and thus the church is obligated to take positions."

COPPER WORKERS LEADER DENOUNCES 'EXTREMISTS'

PY151524 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Hugo Estivales, the acting president of the Copper Workers Confederation, has noted that union leaders have also been the victims of extremists and looters who are operating in several Santiago neighborhoods.

He noted that since extremist sectors have taken advantage of the peaceful demonstrations called by the National Workers Command [CNT] to promote violence, the CNT will decide whether or not to participate in future political demonstrations. He noted that several union leaders were attacked by terrorists when they were on their way home.

GOVERNMENT AUTHORIZES RETURN OF UNION LEADER

PY160202 Paris AFP in Spanish 0002 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Santiago, 15 Sep (AFP) -- Today the Chilean military government authorized union leader Manuel Bustos to return to the country. Bustos was expelled on 5 December 1982 after he attended a demonstration against the regime of General Augusto Pinochet.

Lawyers of the Interior Ministry announced that the administrative measure preventing the return of the president of the leftist National Union Coordinating Board (CNS), which is said to represent about 600,000 workers, was annulled.

Bustos was expelled 9 months ago along with Hector Cuevas, president of the Construction Workers Confederation, for taking part in a stormy, unauthorized workers' rally. The union leader, who leans toward the Christian Democratic Party, currently lives in Europe. He met with Pope John Paul II 3 months ago.

ECONOMY MINISTER CONCERNED OVER PROTECTIONISM

PY141709 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Report by Ricardo Urzua]

[Text] During a luncheon offered by the Chilean-American Business Chamber, Economy Minister Andres Passicot expressed his concern over the protectionist policies being implemented by the developed countries. He noted that Chile appreciates and accepts all foreign investments on a nondiscriminatory basis, because foreign investements are needed to promote national development.

He added that the Chilean tradition to (?meet) commitments has facilitated Chile's access to private and official financial organizations. But he noted the high cost of foreign financing to achieve development. He added that the best way to finance the development of small countries is through an increase in trade, noting that this is why he is concerned over the implementation of protectionist policies.

The superintendent of banks [name indistinct] said that there are several foreign banks that are interested in purchasing the financing institutions that have been intervened by the Central Bank. He said that among them are [name indistinct], Citibank, the Bank of America, the Chase Manhattan Bank, the First National Bank, and the Bank of Chicago.

He noted that among those banks that are intervened by the Central Bank, the only one that cannot be sold is the Bank of Chile, because of the reputation that this institution enjoys in the national community.

Regarding the situation of bank owners, he said that it would be very difficult for these banks to return to the original economic groups that owned them since the bank shares they owned [words indistinct]; therefore, they would stop being the owners of these shares.

He added that in the January-August period, the Central Bank issued loans worth 116 billion Chilean pesos to the national financing system, and that of this total, 90 billion Chilean pesos were issued to the Bank of Chile and the Bank of Santiago. He added that the respective banks will pay back these resources when debtors pay their debts.

He also said that 155 billion Chilean pesos were used from the (?165) billion Chilean pesos that were alloted to renegotiate the debt of the production sector, and that 41,000 debtors took advantage of this benefit.

BRIEFS

NEW LABOR UNION GROUP -- A group of union leaders have decided to establish a new labor group called the "Chilean Labor Front". Its leaders are Jorge Salinas, government employees leader; Juan Sanhueza, from CAP-HUACHIPATO [Pacific Steel Company]; Julio Figueroa, from ENACAR [National Coal Enterprise]-Lota; Hernan Abarca, from the food industries; Juan Mansilla, fishing industries; Asuncion Curia, private clinics workers leader; Guillermo Torrelli, nurses aides; and Alfonso Huiriquero, independent workers. [Summary] [Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 3 Sep 83 p 8 PY]

NAVY ASSIGNMENTS, RETIREMENTS -- Valparaiso -- The naval council, which held a meeting in Valparaiso, has concluded that Vice Admiral Maurice Poisson Eastman, the Navy chief of staff; Vice Admiral Luis de los Rios Echeverria, 5th Region intendant and commander of the first naval zone; Rear Admiral Jorge Paredes Vignolo, ASMAR [Naval Docks and Yards]; Rear Admiral Jorge Baeza Concha, commander of the third naval zone; Rear Admiral Pedro Larrondo Jara and Rear Admiral Victor Larenas Quijada, will retire as of 1 January 1984. The Navy reported yesterday that Admiral Pedro Larrondo, accounting department director, has submitted his resignation. Moreover, the Navy reported that Vice Admiral German Guesalaga Toro has been appointed Navy chief of staff; the present commander of the fleet, Rolando Garcia Le Blanc, has been appointed commander of the first naval zone; the present health minister, Hernan Rivera Calderon, has been appointed commander of the fleet; Rear Admiral Fernando Camus Scherrer, has been appointed Navy deputy chief of staff, and Rear Admiral Osvaldo Schrarzenber Stegmaier has been appointed commander of the second naval zone. [Summary] [Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 1 Sep 83 p 17 PY]

INFLATION RATE -- Santiago, 5 Sep (AFP) -- The National Statistics Institute reported today in Santiago that inflation in Santiago reached 15.2 percent during the first 8 months of the year. This figure is three times the rate recorded during the same period last year, when the average increase in prices was 5.7 percent. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 2139 GMT 5 Sep 83 PY]

DEFENSE MINISTER DECRIES MILITARY ROLE IN TRIALS

PA152103 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Bogota -- Defense Minister General Fernando Landazabal Reyes has asserted that there will be no peace in Colombia as long as the political parties that maintain armed branches do not disband them.

The defense minister made this statement before the First Commission of the House of Representatives, and at the same time asked that the military justice system be relieved of the duty of trying civilians.

On announcing the government's support for a bill that would bar the military from court-martialing civilians, General Landazabal said that the Armed Forces' image was badly discredited several years ago when they found themselves forced to administer justice in order to defend the nation's institutions, thus giving Colombian justice an ugly image. The country is changing, the general said, and for this reason I appeal to the political parties that have armed branches to disband them, because there will be no peace in Colombia as long as they exist.

FARC GUERRILLAS KILLED DURING CLASH WITH ARMY

PA152348 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Bucaramanga -- The number of FARC deaths in the past 72 hours rose to eight when five more subversives were killed today. Today's clash took place on the banks of the (Cone) River, in the jurisdiction of (Sinmacosa), San Vicente de Chucuri. The dead rebels were identified only as Franklin, Santander, Romula, Oscar, and Verna. It is to be recalled that subversives identified as Angel, Alberto, and Euclides were killed in a violent clash last Monday.

General Daniel Enrique Garcia Echevers, commander of the 14th Infantry Brigade, has confirmed that the FARC subversives who were killed today in combat by the Army were part of a column led by (?insurgent) Jose Antonio Cortes Florez, known as Alonso.

GOVERNMENT TO ISSUE NO LICENSE FOR AEROFLOT

PA152057 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Bogota -- The government has announced that Colombia is not interested in having the Soviet airline Aeroflot operate here. A Civil Aeronautics communique that will be released today notes that no license will be issued for the establishment of an Aeroflot office in Bogota or for operations by that airline in Colombia. Civil Aeronautics notes that Colombia hasn't the slightest interest in concluding an aviation agreement with the Soviet Union. This decision is related to rumors that Aeroflot opened talks with the Colombian Government on the subject.

BRIEFS

NATIONAL NAVY COMMANDER -- At 1600 on 7 September, Vice Admiral Tito Garcia Motta will tke office as commander of the National Navy in the offices of Defense Minister General Fernando Landazabal Reyes. [Excerpt] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 7 Sep 83 p 1-A PA]

POLICE CHIEF'S COMMUNIQUE DENIES TORTURE CHARGES

PY150158 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 14 Sep 83 p 8

["Text" of communique released by the Asuncion Police chief on 13 September]

[Text] Major General Francisco Alcibiades Britez Borges, chief of the Asuncion Police, hereby reports to the people:

That he categorically denies the charge that detainees, no matter the reason for their detention, have been subject to either physical or psychological torture, or to illegal duress in police facilities.

That, acting responsibly, he attributes the many wrong press reports on the matter to the malicious instructions that the lawyers of the so-called "Committee of Churches" have given to those who are standing trial for having violated Law No 209. It is known for certain that these lawyers follow instructions from the Communist Party, in the sense that they disseminate those lies in order to impair the image of the police as an institution, and in order to fuel a deceitful and negative propaganda campaign aimed at discrediting our country and our government abroad.

In this regard, it must be recalled that lawyer Diego Bertolucci, in a despicable and unethical action, hid some materials, which would have supplied incriminatory evidence in a trial, under his clothes. Bertolucci was tried for his deed, he pleaded guilty, and was then sanctioned.

In the case of Antonio Gonzalez Arce and Margarita Baez Romero, who are standing trial and are being defended by lawyers from the "Committee of Churches," there is a clear contradiction. In fact, while Gonzalez Arce has been instructed to declare that he belongs to the Communist Party, Baez Romero has categorically denied that she is a Communist, despite the overwhelming evidence incriminating the two persons. The reason for this contradiction can be none other than the intention to have Gonzalez Arce sentenced and Baez Romero released at any cost. The latter is a more important political figure in the Communist Party (she is Oscar Creydt's personal representative and secretary of organization of the pro-PRC "Paraguayan Communist Party").

The attitude that the two detainees adopted while they were under arrest at the Investigation Department has led to the above conclusion. On that occasion, Gonzalez Arce was shown letters that Oscar Creydt wrote about him. In the letters, Creydt makes all sorts of negative statements about Gonzalez Arce, disqualifies him both politically and morally, and portrays him as an ordinary political opportunist. When he learned about the opinions of his superiors, Gonzalaz Arce reacted and spontaneously provided the information that led to the arrest of Margarita Baez Romero and other comrades, and to the seizure of many Communist Party documents, files, and correspondence, all of which are included in the judicial dossier. The information provided by Gonzalez Arce served only to confirm what was already reported by our own agent, who infiltrated the "Paraguayan Communist Party."

The documents seized from Baez Romero supplied enough incriminatory evidence to be handed over to the courts. Therefore, it was not necessary to resort to any kind of questioning or, even less, to any cruel torture practice which, of course, has never taken place.

All this leads to the conclusion that those who are standing trial followed their lawyers' instructions and charged that they were subjected to torture. These lawyers are determined to awaken negative feelings against the police and the government of the republic in the local and international public. Their attitude, which is completely unethical, is not new, because the same instructions were given to the persons arrested at the Paraguayan Data Bank. In that case, the detainees asked for a medical checkup 45 days after they were transferred from police facilities, that is, when it was no longer possible to prove the charges. Nevertheless, Dr Miguel Angel Martinez Yaryes and other doctors were authorized to undertake a checkup. Dr Martinez Yaryes, who is a well-known opposition member, along with other doctors designated by a judge saw only three detainees and signed no certificate. He later refused to continue checking the detainees. In addition, Hans Einrich Goosen, the detainee who played the main role in leveling the above charges, refused to be subjected to a medical checkup.

Based on all this, the chief of the Asuncion Police reiterates that he categorically denies the fabrications about torture that were reported by the press; reports the shameless manipulation of the detainees by the lawyers of the "Committee of Churches"; and informs the public that he will take the appropriate legal actions to clear the honor of the institution and to request sanctions for the authors of such despicable maneuvers, which have discredited lawyers, who must be the honest and honorable servants of justice.

BRIEFS

COST OF LIVING INCREASE -- According to data released by the Central Bank, from January to July the cost of living in Paraguay increased 8.6 percent, food prices increased 12.5 percent, clothing prices increased 7.5 percent, and the rate of various expenditures increased 11.4 percent. The report adds that until July, the inflation rate has by far surpassed the 1982 rate. [Summary] [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 9 Sep 83 PY]

BALANCE OF TRADE FIGURES -- The Central Bank has reported that the balance of trade registered a $77.5 million deficit during the first 7 months of 1983, compared to the $82,216,500 deficit registered in the same period in 1982, and that exports and imports from January to July 1983 declined by 22.56 and 18.25 percent respectively, compared to the same period in 1982. [Summary] [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 9 Sep 83 p 10 PY]

NEWSPAPERS REPRODUCE RADIO HAVANA BROADCASTS

PY151348 Paris AFP in Spanish 2003 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Lima, 14 Sep (AFP) -- Three Lima newspapers today reproduced passages of Radio Havana broadcasts in Quechua, which have been denounced in this capital as interference in Peruvian domestic affairs.

The morning newspaper CORREO carries a large front-page headline that states: This Is How Radio Havana Broadcasts. It then cites a broadcast by the Cuban radio aired in Quechua on 23 July.

According to this broadcast, Deputy Javier Diez Canseco had reported that the Ayacucho police and army soldiers tortured five persons and then buried them alive. The deputy said that the only responsible person was General Clemente Noel.

The same newspaper publishes transcriptions of other broadcasts in Quechua, Spanish, and English referring to Peru. A 27 August broadcast stated that the Peruvian police had brutally dispersed a rally by workers who were justly demanding better living conditions and protesting the defective manner in which the government was conducting the country's economy.

OJO also carries a front-page report, saying: This is why Radio Havana broadcasts in Quechua, and on an inside page it adds that the frequencies of the broadcasts in Quechua with political messages, which are heard in different departments of the country, have been discovered. OJO adds that on 18 June, Radio Havana reported in Quechua that Deputy Diez Canseco had reported that hooded militarymen who did not want to be identified kidnapped 27 persons, including 3 minors, in the Department of Ayacucho.

The afternoon newspaper EXTRA carries a headline that says: Justice Is Written in Blood, Radio Havana States. It adds that Radio Havana's program A Los Cuatro Suyos is dedicated exclusively to inciting the people to subversion in the Andean regions of Peru, Bolivia, and Argentina.

According to EXTRA, here are two speakers, a man and a woman, and that because of the manner in which they speak Quechua, they must be Peruvians, presumably born in Cusco. EXTRA cites an undated broadcast in which the speakers stated that many years ago we were poor and hungry. In our homes at times we did not have anything to eat just as is happening with you today. We wanted to live, and we died each day because of the rich. We started attacking policemen to get their revolvers and kill the exploiters. We also heard with joy reports about you saying that you are ready to fight. Justice is written with blood, the broadcast stated.

ECONOMIC OFFICIAL DISCUSSES DEBT TO EAST BLOC

PY151822 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Regarding the negotiations that the economy minister is conducting in the USSR, Vice Minister (Ismael Benavides) has stated:

[Begin (Benavides) recording] The Soviet Government has assumed a favorable attitude, at least this is the information that we have. Furthermore, I believe that since there is the precedent that all the Western countries have restructured their debt with them, I feel certain that the USSR (?will act in) the same way.

[Question] Has Minister Rodriquez Pastor given any hint that the restructuring of the foreign debt with the socialist countries will be successful?

[Benavides] That's right. After the visit to Moscow, officials of the Economy Ministry will visit the other socialist countries separately. We are talking about Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and so forth. [end recording]

EDITOR CALLS FOR ECONOMY MINISTER'S RESIGNATION

PY151555 Lima LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 2 Sep 83 p 14

[Editorial: "Senator Malpica Desciphers Documents in English"]

[Text] Although the government has been saying that the refinancing of the foreign debt, which Economy and Finance Minister Carlos Rodriguez Pastor has been negotiating, is a success, the deal leaves many aspects in the dark and awakens a number of doubts. Senator Carlos Malpica of the United Left [IU] recently clarified some of these doubts by revealing the degree of Peru's concessions before the demands of the international banking system in New York. Thus the alleged success has become an expensive burden to national sovereignty. The arguments of Senator Malpica are now added to those of various specialized magazines. All together, the charges against the refinancing deal have been enough for IU Deputy Agustin Haya and APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] Deputy Luis Alva Castro to submit a motion to censure the economy minister.

Senator Malpica's arguments are eloquent enough, and they are based on the very documents written in English that were submitted to the Chamber of Deputies last week and rejected. In various paragraphs of these documents Peru surrenders rights to its creditors, thus relinquishing its sovereignty. Furthermore, the country expressly waives its right to defend itself in case of a legal disagreement with the creditors. All this makes it clear that in many aspects of the negotiation Rodriguez Pastor has been dealing outside Peruvian law. Therefore, Senator Malpica and two other congressmen have submitted a motion to question the Congressional Constitutional Committee and the Lima Bar Association on whether the minister's actions are in keeping with the Constitution.

Malpica also criticized the promise of the Peruvian state to guarantee the availability of foreign currency to creditors of private Peruvian enterprises which have debts in this type of currency. It is quite unnecessary for the government to involve itself in private foreign debts which a group of local businessmen contracted on their own without prior consultation with the state. The least the minister can do in this case is provide an explanation, especially so since many of the enterprises that will benefit from this state guarantee are known to be having problems in meeting their obligations even in local currency.

These facts bring up for political debate the question of whether it is advisable to have an economy minister whose view of the social situation seems to be restricted to defending the international banking system. In this regard, the minister has been keeping his promises, especially the one that Peru would become an exemplary payer. What Rodriguez Pastor forgot to mention at that point is that payments would be made on time at the expense of the nation's productive capability and, as we have now found out. Peruvian laws.

Senator Manuel Ulloa of the Popular Action Party has defended Minister Rodriguez Pastor with a pro forma argument: That the Bar Association should be the one to request something from congress and not the other way around.

It would be a pity if this time the investigation of an irregularity is hampered by a formality. In any case, the Lima Bar Association is now free to voice its opinion about the deals which the economy minister made in New York. Anyway, it is quite doubtful whether the majority which the Popular Action has in Congress will allow itself to be impressed by what any other national sector has to say. As we saw in the case involving outrages against Cavero Egusquiza, the majority's opinion is all that matters to them. The truth is that Rodriguez Pastor has the moral duty to resign and leave, after providing an explanation.

Minister Denies Charges

PY151802 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 3 Sep 83 p 3

[Text] Peruvian Economy, Finance and Commerce Minister Carlos Rodriguez Pastor yesterday refuted the opposition's charges, saying that the Constitution has never been violated and moreover that no guarantees were provided for private debts in foreign currency during the recent renegotiation of Peru's foreign debt at the Paris Club.

Carlos Rodriguez Pastor specifically discussed the statements of Senator Carlos Malpica and Deputy Agustin Haya who had submitted a censure motion against him.

Rodriguez Pastor explained that there is no alleged violation of the Constitution in the bypassing of Peruvian courts, since Article 136, Paragraph 2 of the Constitution allows these contracts to be dealt with outside the jurisdiction of the national courts.

"No sovereignty has been surrendered, nor has the Constitution been violated, Rodriguez Pastor said. As for the allegation that the government is backing the debt of private enterprises, the objective of the refinancing was to cover all direct and indirect obligations of the nation.

He indicated that the backing applies to government-owned enterprises, public enterprises, and development banks, so no one should believe that the contracts were signed carelessly.

He said: "On the contrary, we obtained the approval of various government branches, including the office of the national comptroller general, which issued a favorable report."

Talking to journalists at the end of the cabinet meeting yesterday, Minister Rodriguez Pastor downplayed the motion to censure him submitted to Congress and added that had he been a deputy, "I would have voted against it."

Rodriguez Pastor also explained a local newspaper report about payments in U.S. dollars to a Wells Fargo Bank official for his advisory assistance by saying that this official's job is part of an overall support accord with the World Bank, which finances his salary, and that therefore the Peruvian state is paying nothing.

BRIEFS

BRITISH AMBASSADOR ENDS MISSION -- British Ambassador to Peru William Charles Wallace returned to Great Britain on 2 September upon the conclusion of his mission in Peru. According to reports, John Shakespeare has been appointed the new British ambassador to Peru. [Summary] [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 3 Sep 83 p A 4 PY]

GOVERNMENT WARNS MEDIA ON POLITICAL REPORTAGE

PY161217 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0544 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Montevideo, 16 Sep (EFE) -- The Uruguayan military regime hardened its attitude to the press early this morning and notified all news media that they will be shut down if they publish any kind of political information. The warning was issued to all directors of newspapers and other periodicals, who last night and early this morning paraded through the building of the Armed Forces Joint Staff (ESMACO). The director of public relations of the Presidency informed the directors on the regulations in effect regarding publishing political information. With the printing deadline close, the morning dailies had to change their material to avoid being closed down for "violating the law," which prohibits the publishing of political news.

The measure also applies to information on unions and calls for peaceful protests such as pan beating, Chilean style, voluntary blackouts of home, and periods of silence at work. President Gregorio Alvarez' government is seeking, with these measures, to uproot the spreading peaceful protests and curtail information concerning talks between politicians and high-ranking military men aimed at reaching an agreement to democratize the nation.

GOVERNMENT DECLARES WORKERS PLENUM ILLEGAL

PY141855 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] The Uruguayan Government has declared the Interunion Workers Plenum [PIT] illegal. Furthermore, one of the workers' leaders was arrested today and he will be tried for inciting a protest for next Friday. The person in question is (Andres Soriani), who was distributing leaflets inviting workers to participate in a day of protest slated for next Friday to demand salary hikes and more jobs. The PIT reiterated that the protest will take place as scheduled and that it will mean 10 minutes of silence on the job, avoiding any other kind of incident.

Meanwhile, the political parties are preparing, along with union leaders, a national protest day scheduled for 25 September. The protest will include voluntary blackouts and pan beating for 15 minutes. The organizers' slogan is: Democracy and jobs for all Uruguayans.

The Uruguayan Armed Forces will soon announce the lifting of the political ban on the Christian Democratic Party. This wll be the first step toward total political normalcy prior to the elections slated for November 1984. Official sources indicated, however, that no changes are to be expected regarding the status of the Socialist and Communist Parties.

GOVERNMENT CONFIRMS RELEASE OF 48 DETAINEES

PY150106 Paris AFP in Spanish 2259 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Montevideo, 14 Sep (AFP) -- Tonight the Uruguayan Government confirmed the release of 48 persons arrested under the emergency security measures for taking part in the protest demonstrations of 25 August. According to an official communique, all of the arrested have been released.

The government has not yet decided on the case of another group of 21 persons arrested during a demonstration on 2 September. According to reliable sources, one of the arrested must leave the country using an option granted by the Constitution under the emergency security measure.

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH PRC

FL151418 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0224 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- The North-South cooperation problem should be approached through understanding among developing countries in order to strengthen participation and accept similar points of view on the current international situation. This was pointed out by Hector Matagoita Dominguez, president of the Mexican delegation in the Mexico-PRC meeting and director general of the National Council for Science and Technology (Conacyt), in his speech to conclude the work of the sixth meeting of Mexico-PRC Joint Commission for Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

Matagoita Dominguez said that the standing ideals of the Mexican scientific and technical community seek to have results exceed academic requirements and to provide solutions to the country's economic and social problems. He noted that the future of scientific-technical relations between the two [words indistinct] (?promising) and it was necessary to establish procedures and methods that will facilitate expanding and strengthening these relations.

PRC representative Li Ke said the agreements signed with Mexico promote South-South relations, that is, relations between developing countries. He added that despite the geographical distance between the two countries, there is a common language and experience which should be exchanged to strengthen even further the bonds of cooperation and friendship.

ROK DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES, RAPS USSR

FL151010 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0256 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Kwon Yong-kak, ROK deputy minister of defense, today demanded an apology from the Soviet Union and appropriate reparations for the families of the victims of the downed Korean Airlines plane. He also demanded that the Soviet Government conduct a thorough investigation of the 1 September incident in which 269 persons were killed in order to guarantee future safety of civil aviation, not only for Korea but for the entire world. Moreover, he said, those responsible for this crime must be punished.

On his arrival at the capital's airport to attend the 173d anniversary of our independence as a guest of our government, the ROK deputy defense minister described the shoot-down of the South Korean plane as a crime against all mankind since, he stressed, this kind of murder is not tolerated even during wartime. He also noted that it took the Soviet Union 2 whole days to accept responsibility for shooting down a defenseless commercial aircraft.

BRIEFS

FINANCIAL REPORT -- The Finance and Public Credit and Programming and Budget Secretariats recently issued a report on the country's public finances during the first 6 months of 1983. The report highlights the payment of interests and expenses on the debt, which amounts to 795 billion pesos. Government financial policies aim at reducing spending and increasing income, thus decreasing the treasury's decifit. The federal government's requirements of 372 billion pesos in financing during the first 6 months of 1983 were similar to those of 1981 and represented 42 percent of 1982's. Although government-affiliated firms reported a surplus of 120 billion pesos, it can be noted that this includes 239 billion pesos of funds transferred by the government, an increase of 146 percent compared to 1982. [Summary] [Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 17 Aug 83 p 9 PA]

DEMONSTRATIONS REPORTED IN PANAMA CITY 15 SEP

Youths Attack U.S. Embassy

PA151604 Panama City Radio Mia in Spanish 1537 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] [In progress] ...and wrote slogans, purportedly on behalf of FER-29 [Revolutionary Student Front]. Using spray paint, they wrote slogans such as: Yankee go home, and Why the parties if we can't see the money? signed FER-29.

Simultaneously, and after breaking the windows of the PALA [Labor Party] office, the gangs of youths ran to Central Avenue, where they are now creating panic among the pedestrians there. We have also received a report that another group is attacking the U.S. Embassy on Balboa Avenue. Tension is being created a few hours before the March for Democratic Reaffirmation, which was scheduled several months ago and which will be held at 1500 today.

We repeat, groups of youths, who appear to be students and who are painting slogans of the FER-29, are on the streets attacking various commercial districts, offices of political parties, and the U.S. Embassy on Balboa Avenue.

We inform the community and the national authorities of these developments. This was a last-minute report for Radio Mia's listener.

National Guard Outside Embassy

PA151623 Panama City Radio Mia in Spanish 1552 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] The National Guard has put up barriers around the U.S. Embassy in Panama. Members of various National Guard companies have been posted in front of the diplomatic building to prevent violence which could occur today.

We can also report that a Molotov cocktail was found in the Labor Party (PALA) headquarters a few moments ago. The bomb did not explode. Slogans were written outside the building demanding nonintervention: Panama yes, Yankee no, FER-29. The windows of the building were broken. We will have more information later.

Situation Reported 'Normal'

PA151713 Panama City Radio Mia in Spanish 1625 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] A few moments ago, we walked through the J Street and 17th Street area, near the National Institute, and noted that the situation there is normal. However, the Martyrs Avenue area has been closed to traffic by the National Guard, and the stores on this avenue have closed. This is not the case on Central Avenue, where the Caja de Ahorros area commercial establishments are functioning normally, traffic is normal, and the people are going about their business as usual.

As an interesting detail, we can report that National Guard riot police units are patrolling the area of the National Institute and Central Avenue, and policemen are posted on all streets adjacent to the National Institute. We have also been informed that parents of National Institute students have been told to personally pick up their children at the school.

Anti-Communist Rally Staged

PA160318 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0126 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Panama, 15 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Speakers at an anti-communist demonstration today called for the removal of two cabinet members and the formulation of a "coherent foreign policy," and they harangued against the Soviet, Cuban, and Nicaraguan Governments.

The demonstration took place this afternoon along the capital's main avenue and in Independence Square, where leaders of the Committee for Democracy in Panama, Central America, and Nicaragua and the Authentic Independent Teachers, the promoters of the rally, made speeches.

Before the demonstration, leftist student groups staged street disturbances, obstructing traffic for several hours, while most of the businesses on Central Avenue closed as a precaution against acts of vandalism. The students, who were protesting the anti-communist rally, stoned the headquarters of the rightist Labor Party (PALA).

At Independence Square, several speakers were heard, including Mayin Correa, the anti-communist leader who is president of the Committee for Democracy in Panama, Central America, and Nicaragua, and Marcos Alarcon, leader of the Authentic Independent Teachers. Both emphasized the "failure of communism" and the advantages of the Western system of government.

Among the demonstrators, there were leaders of parties such as the Christian Democratic Party, the National Liberal Republican Movement, and the Liberal Party.

The demonstrators asked President Ricardo de la Espriella to guarantee a "democratic change without continuism," and a delegation presented him with a manifesto on the motives of the demonstration.

The protesters were asking for the removal of Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega and Housing Minister Rolando Rodriguez Porcell, both of whom -- they claimed -- have links to communism. At the end of the rally, an effigy of Cuban President Fidel Castro was burned, and during the action a flag with the initials "FSLN" was dragged about. There was also a giant picture of the South Korean plane that was destroyed recently by Soviet warplanes.

NORIEGA TERMS NATIONAL GUARD SITUATION 'NORMAL'

PA152146 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 15 Sep 83 p 1A

[By Rogelio Herrera]

[Text] Brigadier General Manuel Antonio Noriega yesterday responded to questions from LA PRENSA on possible retirements, transfers, or promotions in the National Guard by saying: "Everything remains normal and the National Guard is following the rhythm of the nation."

This enigmatic reply seemed to deny insistent rumors of "problems in the National Guard."

Referring to political affairs, he said: "Political topics are for politicians; I am a military officer."

Gen Manuel Antonio Noriega visited the Provinces of Los Santos and Herrera on Wednesday, leaving at about 1630 with members of the National Guard General Staff in helicopters 100, 102, and 109.

Lieutenant Colonel Julian Melo Borbua declared that this is a normal procedure for the (National Guard) commander and the General Staff, in that tours of the military zones are regularly made. This time the tour included the seventh and fourth military zones.

Gen Noriega said that his visit was also intended to permit him to check on civic action projects being carried out in the region of Sona. He also visited the site where a 4.5 km highway is being built between Canafistulo and Bajo Corrales. He added that work on the project would begin in 30 days, with community assistance. He pointed out that the project was not appealing to commercial firms and that the Ministry of Public Works did not have the ability to undertake it.

He feels that the construction of this highway is important, because this is a cattle-breeding region and the road will permit transportation of products from the area, as well as expand the country's road network.

NORIEGA TELEGRAMS PAREDES ON WITHDRAWAL DECISION

PA071628 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 7 Sep 83 p 1A

[Telegram sent by Brigadier General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Panamanian National Guard, to retired General Ruben Dario Paredes, on the occasion of Paredes' announcement that he will not be a candidate for the presidency of the republic; date not given]

[Text] Ruben, I congratulate you. You have behaved in line with the olive green uniform. We are not surprised by your decision, because it is part of the original plan for peace and democracy.

PST URGES CREATION OF LEFTIST ELECTORAL FRONT

PA150517 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 14 Sep 83 p 10-A

["Excerpts" of the Electoral Program of the Workers Socialist Party, issued in Panama City on 11 September 1983]

[Excerpts] Despite great difficulties and in the face of the obstacles being imposed by the pro-imperialist regime to prevent the organization of workers and peoples parties, we have reached the objective which we had resolved to pursue during our second congress in 1980: to make the PST a legal party, in order to better promote our struggle against this pro-imperialist regime.

Our party opposed the Torrijos-Carter Treaties, the imperialist nature of which has been demonstrated repeatedly.

The only way to guarantee true peace, to prevent war and the destruction of humanity, and to lead society toward material, scientific, and cultural progress is through the authentic socialist option.

This is why the defense of the Nicaraguan and Central American revolutions is an objective of our party. We, the Panamanian and Central American socialists, realize that the fate of Panama as part of the isthmus cannot be separated from that of the other workers, peasants, and people of Central America. All of Central America's problems have a common source: imperialist domination and its regime of exploitation, and the belief that we can achieve true independence or recover the canal without defeating imperialism in Central America, without a victory in Nicaragua, and without a victory of the Salvadoran and other Central American peoples.

In January, the PST called for the formation of a worker's electoral front to allow leftist parties and unions to present a clear, unified option to the people. Our party today repeats that call. We call on the People's Party, provided it first breaks its ties to the regime, the United People's Electoral Front, the Revolutionary Student Front, and leaders from other labor and popular groups to meet and discuss the possibility of concluding an electoral agreement on the formation of a front.

We propose the following topics for discussion:

1. To counter Yankee aggression: Opposition to such deviations as Contadora, which represent a political surrender to imperialism, and agreement on the total, unconditional defense of the Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, and Central American revolutions.

2. To achieve total sovereignty and to oust imperialism: Immediate nationalization of the canal and expulsion of the aggressive bases; immediate declaration of a moratorium on foreign debt payments; nationalization of the banking system (International Financial Center); and expropriation of imperialist business interests.

3. To solve the unemployment crisis: Nationalization of large fortunes and landholdings; implementation of a real agrarian reform; and eradication of large landholdings in the country through a public works plan that will generate jobs.

4. To defend democratic rights and the gains of our workers and peoples: Creation of a free and sovereign constituent assembly that will reorganize the country on the basis of the principles listed herein in order to combat the bourgeois military regime; free unionization and respect for all labor benefits; guarantees of the right to work and creation of jobs for all Panamanians; an immediate end to persecution of political and union leaders and their organizations; a government of the workers, independent of imperialist bosses; and a socialist Panama within a socialist Central America.

This is the PST's proposal for initiating discussions leading to the formation of a solid, progressive, and clear electoral front for the Panamanian masses.

LOCAL PILOTS URGE SANCTIONS AGAINST AEROFLOT

PA130208 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Excerpts] The Executive Branch, at the highest level, will have to decide whether or not sanctions will be adopted against Aeroflot. The local commercial pilots and the International Pilots Federation have made the request. Civil Aeronautics Deputy Director Diego Hurtado made these comments.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Mr Hurtado, has Civil Aeronautics made a decision regarding the international and local commercial pilots' request for sanctioning Aeroflot?

[Hurtado] We have received a message from the Panamanian Pilots Association. It is not up to Civil Aeronautics to rule on international matters. We have placed the matter before the president and the Executive Branch, and we are waiting for their answer. [end recording]

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT REAFFIRMS POSITION OF NEUTRALITY

Monge Independence Day Speech

PA151721 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1520 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Speech by Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge at the commemoration of Independence Day at the National Monument of Heroes in San Jose -- live]

[Text] Members of the legislative branch, president and magistrates of the Supreme Court, president and magistrates of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, representatives of the diplomatic corps in our country, children, youths, dear compatriots:

First of all, let us thank God and our glorious forefathers for having given us this free, peaceful, and democratic Costa Rica. Let us remember that the national independence obtained 162 years ago is not a permanent accomplishment. The preservation of peace, democratic institutionalization, and the independence of Costa Rica is today more than ever a daily task that demands the best efforts, without pause, of all Costa Ricans.

In view of its painful nearness, the Central American isthmus, full of threats and fratricidal struggles, is a concrete and highly demonstrative example of the terrible ideological conflict affecting the world today. This sad fact confirms the need to forge Costa Rica's independence daily. Dangers and conflicts besiege us. We must increase efforts to maintain and enrich the most valuable assets of all Costa Ricans -- freedom and peace.

Antidemocratic forces lie in wait everywhere. We need much prudence, integrity, solidarity, sacrifice, and work. United and resolute, we must guarantee a climate of peace and mutual cooperation. In the face of extremist conspiracies, deceit, and traps, which do not frighten us, we must promote the unity and coherence of our democracy. We must render permanent homage to our fatherland and its best traditions. We must remember that the fatherland is more important than individual or group interests and that it deserves all the sacrifices circumstances impose on its sons.

Our history is imbued with civic and moral milestones and wonderful successes in the cultural and educational fields. We have distinguished ourselves in all spheres. We are characterized as people who are respected throughout the world, because of our love for peace and freedom. These are the two supreme sources of all the other virtues of the Costa Rican nationality. Costa Rica is an emblem of world peace. Its reason for existence is peace and freedom. With real joy we celebrate today the existence of that Costa Rica which does not lose its independence or give up its civic traditions; which respects and promotes human rights; which promotes tolerance and respect for ideological pluralism; which lives in perpetual peace and seeks social justice tirelessly.

For a Costa Rica without an army and without a desire for a military capability, for a Costa Rica that promotes cooperation and harmony among all peoples of the world, neutrality in the face of armed conflicts is a demand that has historical origins. It is not an accidental decision that is the result of fear or the times.

For a country with an irreversible desire for peace, that does not accept the fatality of the [word indistinct], that believes in dialogue and not in violence, neutrality is an essential part of the historic spirit. The official declaration merely confirms and expresses to the world an innate characteristic of this people which is inseparable from their democratic origins and future. For the people, the neutrality that we announce today is not a desire of the moment but one they have always had.

That is why I am pleased to announce to the Costa Rican people that the official proclamation of the neutrality statute will be made in a solemn ceremony on 17 November.

Today, 15 September 1983, we announce our decision to be neutral in the face of all armed conflicts and we send to the world community of nations the text that contains the moral and juridical bases of our neutrality statute. Today we reiterate that our neutrality applies only in armed conflicts, because in the field of ideological confrontation we are combatants on the side of freedom and justice, and we are in permanent war against poverty anywhere in the world. [applause]

With harmony, the small grow, with discord, the great are ruined, Sallust [Roman historian] well said. As a country, Costa Rica serves to illustrate the former truth. We have grown because we have worked in peace. [applause] We have grown because we have worked in peace, always among the songs of school children, among the noise of carts and axes in the forests yesterday, among the factory whistles and the sound of typewriters today. [applause]

Youth of Costa Rica, children of Costa Rica, thanks be to God, very few times have weapons spoken here. They have done so just briefly, and in a low voice. This is why we have progressed in all fields. This is why we have achieved prestige in the world. Our efforts for Central American peace today, as yesterday, stem from our own experience and, therefore, have an upright and clear sincerity without deceit.

With noble instruments worthy of man, we have built a life of liberties and unfading values without deviating from the path of peace. Costa Rica is not a perfect country. However, because of its virtues, it is a nation that is almost mythical in the convulsed contemporary world. It is a fabulous country in many senses [applause] that has already shown its clear capacity to correct itself and an unquestionable desire for human perfection. We undoubtedly need a more complete and deeper vision of the real greatness of our historic heritage. This date is appropriate to appreciate and value the incredible wealth that year after year countless generations of Costa Ricans have accumulated. [applause].

Let us celebrate the independence festivities with optimism, happiness, and confidence in God and our best efforts, willing to participate alongside a great people in the construction of a more just, humane, and fraternal society. We have to perfect and consolidate democracy at all costs and at any sacrifice. We must revive patriotic responsibility, which does not demand submission or blindness; instead, it demands integrity and vision. We must show tenacity for peace and tenacity for work. We will continue to be devoted to our peaceful life style, and we will continue the struggle for social justice, steadfastly united to face with firmness and prudence the threats that hang over today's Costa Rica. [applause] Our march toward democratic perfection cannot be marked by the sign of violence or hatred. It is definitely marked by love, brotherhood, and fervent love for freedom and peace. [applause] Dear compatriots, we will fulfill our duty in all fields in the current circumstances. Thank you very much.

Neutrality Statute Issued

PA151927 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1430 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Document issued by the Costa Rican Government in San Jose on 15 September to announce the Costa Rican neutrality statute -- read by announcer]

[Text] We declare that Costa Rica will observe neutrality in all armed conflicts affecting the states of the international community, subject to the following:

Active

Our neutrality does not imply impartiality in ideological and political conflicts in the world. Costa Rica has maintained and will continue to maintain the political and social concepts it shares with Western democracies. This neutrality will not prevent it from actively exercising its rights as a member of the United Nations and the OAS in all actions aimed at preserving international peace and security, except those having military implications; at achieving a more just social and economic system in relations among states; and at the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Autonomous

Our neutrality is based on our sovereignty. Our country does not recognize the right of any state to interpret the consequences of this declaration of neutrality to determine, define, or limit our country's foreign policy, either at the United Nations and its agencies, at the OAS, or in bilateral relations with other states. We ratify the obligations imposed on us by international treaties and pacts that we have signed, and we request that in the collective security systems to which we belong we be freed from participating in military actions, which we have not taken part in for more than 30 years because we do not have an army. Instead, in those situations we have preferred to fulfill our duties through humanitarian actions.

Qualified

We will not be neutral in the face of the states that are guilty of aggression or against which the UN Security Council issues preventive or coercive measures. Neither will we be neutral with regard to those who attack states to which we are committed by virtue of regional collective security systems, as provided by Article 53 of the UN Charter, or that exercise the right to individual or collective defense, as provided by Article 51 of the UN Charter.

Unarmed

Our declaration of neutrality will not require the reestablishment of the army as a permanent institution. The country's external security will be based on the collective security systems to which it belongs.

Permanent

Our neutrality does not refer to a particular conflict or a specific region of the world. Neither is it temporary. We hope that the decision adopted by the current government will be maintained by those who succeed us. For this purpose, we are committed to struggle so that this principle, which we feel is a natural development of Article 2 of the Constitution, will be expressly included in the country's Constitution so that it will be permanent.

We also declare that our government knows and is ready to fulfill the duties and obligations this declaration involves in accordance with international law, doctrine, and custom. On behalf of the Costa Rican people, we make known this declaration to all the member states of the international community. We will be grateful if they, on their own behalf, decide to recognize, support, or guarantee this declaration.

Issued in San Jose, Costa Rica on 15 September 1983, 162d anniversary of the proclamation of our independence.

[Signed] Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge

BRIEFS

DEPUTY MINISTER REPLACED -- Costa Rican Deputy Justice Minister Enrique Rojas Franco, who has resigned, has been replaced in that position by Enrique Pochet. [Excerpt] [San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 2 Sep 83 p 17A PA]

NEW AMBASSADORS -- The ambassadors of Australia, Greece, the GDR, and Bangladesh, Cavan Hogue, Konstandinos Vais, Joachin Nawman, and Kwaja Waszudin, respectively, presented their credentials to President Luis Alberto Monge yesterday. The first three are headquartered in Mexico. The ambassador of Bangladesh has his main office in New York. [Summary] [San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 2 Sep 83 p 4A PA]

MORE NICARAGUAN REFUGEES -- Colonel Oscar Vidal, public force director, has reported that a new group of Nicaraguan citizens, 60 people who are fleeing the internal situation affecting their country, will arrive in Costa Rica today through Barra del Colorado. Some of these refugees are in need of medical attention. The group includes men, women, and children, who will join the more than 1,500 refugees already in camps in Guanacaste. [Summary] [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Sep 83 PA]

EL SALVADOR

ANTICOMMUNIST GROUP LISTS ACTIONS IN COMMUNIQUE

PA142133 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1652 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] San Salvador, 14 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- The clandestine Secret Anticommunist Army (ESA) today released a communique describing the actions it has carried out during its campaign "for peace and democracy," and insisted that the tactic of dialogue "is a trick" on the part of the Salvadoran guerrillas. A member of ESA phoned ACAN-EFE to report that he had left a communique signed by Commander Aquiles Baires in a telephone booth at a specified location.

The newly created organization claimed that it set off four bombs on 6 September in San Salvador and that one of the bombs was placed in a car owned by Jorge Alberto Ruiz Camacho, "not because we think of ourselves as enemies of the working class, but because Camacho has served as a double agent."

ESA added that "he maintains direct links with the terrorist organizations of the FMLN while serving as a CIA agent in his eagerness to become rich at the expense of the working class."

The clandestine organization explained that the second bomb was placed at the home of Italo Lopez Vallecillo, "a member of the FDR terrorist organization and a spokesman for international communism in El Salvador, who delivered the FMLN-FDR peace proposal to the Salvadoran Government."

ESA added that the third bomb was placed at a house occupied by Jesuit priests in the Jardines de Guadalupe development, "because they have shown a marked communist tendency during their stay in El Salvador."

The ESA communique also noted that the fourth bomb was placed at a clinic owned by Dr Hernandez Vizcarra, a graduate of a Soviet university, "where large quantities of medicine intended for the FMLN terrorists in Guazapa are stored."

The anticommunist group pointed out that these military actions "were not intended to cause damage or injury, but to warn the enemies of the people and traitors to the homeland and persuade them to be less eager in their desire to surrender the country to international communism."

ESA reports that it killed two guerrillas -- "Chema," of the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP); and "Eriberto," of the People's Liberation Forces (FPL) -- whose bodies were found near the national gymnasium in San Salvador.

It noted that their execution "was a response to the attack on two policemen who were guarding the offices of a political party and to the FMLN's attacks on San Miguel and other places in the country."

ESA denied that it is a branch of any political party and reaffirmed its belief that the dialogue which the guerrillas have proposed to the government "is a trick, and only those who are politically myopic will engage in it."

FMLN CLAIMS ATTACK ON DAM DURING DEDICATION

PA151805 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1630 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] According to a last-minute report from the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade, at 1120 today artillerymen of the brigade began shelling enemy positions at the San Lorenzo Hydroelectric Dam with mortars at the very moment the cabinet and the high military command were inaugurating the dam.

We repeat -- at 1120 today, 15 September, a battery of mortars of our artillery battalions of BRAZ [Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade] began an attack on the San Lorenzo Hydroelectric Plant at the very moment the cabinet, Alvaro Magana, and all of his henchmen, as well as the high military command, were there.

Infantrymen of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade are now fighting at the peripheral defenses of the plant, which is now isolated. A-37 Air Force planes are bombing the vicinity of the San Lorenzo dam.

Havana Reports Dam Shelling

FL152210 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2002 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Rebel units late this morning attacked the San Lorenzo Dam on the Lempa River at the same time the project was to be inaugurated by Salvadoran provisional President Alvaro Magana.

The artillery attack occurred at exactly 1130, Central American time, in the presence of the president, his cabinet, and the military high command.

The firing, which continued until Radio Venceremos began its noon broadcast, was carried out by the artillery unit of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade of the FMLN.

The results of the attack on the dam are not yet known. The dam, which cost $190 million, is located near Cuscatlan Bridge, which crosses the Lempa River and is on the Panamerican Highway.

VENCEREMOS REPORTS MILITARY ACTIONS IN EASTERN ZONE

PA150530 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Report by FMLN Commander Mercedes del Carmen Letona, member of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade command, on military developments in eastern El Salvador; date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] Our national military campaign, known as "Independence, Freedom, and Democracy for El Salvador," continues to advance.

Units of our militia and army have been in control of the most important highways crossing the eastern sector of the country since yesterday, 13 September, and have erected several roadblocks.

Early this morning, units of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade took control of the military route leading from San Miguel to Santa Rosa de Lima and the Amatillo border. Our forces gained control of this route after units led by Commander Pena evicted the enemy from the El Flamenco turnoff, inflicting several casualties on the troops guarding that position. Control of El Flamenco, a turnoff that leads from the military route to Sociedad, was won after the enemy was driven out following heavy fighting with rebel forces headed by Commander Pena.

On the southeastern front, on the coastal highway near the San Juan crossing in Usulutan Department, revolutionary militiamen control the passage of vehicles without the enemy having shown any resistance or made any attempt to protect that important route.

On the same front, the southern group of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade continues to oppose the enemy operation in the Jucuaran sector, as our forces today heightened their resistance within our plan to wear down the enemy forces. In future reports, we will provide additional information on the number of casualties inflicted on the enemy. Our true objective is not to occupy the area indefinitely, but rather to weaken the forces of the dictatorship.

Since yesterday, 13 September, units of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade have been in control of the Panamerican Highway near El Triunfo. Today, 14 September, in the same sector, our forces have been engaged in heavy, critical combat, having assumed control of the town of El Triunfo, located along the Panamerican Highway in Usulutan Department.

In the afternoon, our forces drove off an enemy company near El Triunfo and seized 11 rifles and 1 M-60 machinegun, and captured 5 prisoners of war.

The occupation of El Triunfo and the control of a section of the Panamerican Highway were achieved despite the fact that the Panamerican route is guarded on one end by the 3d Infantry Brigade of San Miguel and on the other by the special Belloso and Manuel Jose Arce Battalions, who are guarding the Cuscatlan Bridge and are supported by other enemy positions in the area. The village of El Triunfo is located 15 km from the Cuscatlan Bridge and 25 km from the city of San Miguel.

The Panamerican Highway is the country's most important route, and it is of great strategic value in the military activity and deployment of government forces in the eastern sector of the country.

In this way, the FMLN, through the development of the national campaign "Independence, Freedom and Democracy for El Salvador," has begun fighting in vital and strategic areas of the country. With the attack on the 3d Infantry Brigade, the dictatorship's primary garrison, we opened operations in the cities, San Miguel being the third most important city in the country. Throughout the fighting currently underway, we have held our ground on the strategic routes that cross our territory, having gained control of the Pan-American Highway in Usulutan Department.

Some 162 years after our first struggle for liberation, the example of our forefathers is repeated in every victory achieved, as our military campaign "Independence, Freedom, and Democracy for El Salvador" continues to advance.

Revolution or death, we will win!

Further on Usulutan Actions

PA151453 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] This is a last-minute report from the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade with details on the military situation on the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front -- a land of victories -- and on the military capability of our revolutionary forces.

On the morning of this victorious 14 September, FMLN militia forces sabotaged several government vehicles at (El Semillero), in Usulutan. Meanwhile, forces of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade attacked and seized the village of El Triunfo at 1200. One hundred of the dictatorship's troops were there at the time. Our revolutionary forces controlled the village between 1500 and 1600. Most of the soldiers fled in disarray, and our forces seized 10 rifles, 1 M-60 machinegun, and a large amount of ammunition. They also captured five soldiers and five paramilitary men. In addition, our forces burned to the ground Army command post installations and the municipal building in El Triunfo.

At 1700 the same day, 14 September, forces of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade, which are holding positions on the Panamerican Highway near (Surcuyo) Hill, engaged some 300 troops of the elite Arce Battalion, which recently arrived in the country after training at the Yankee Puerto Castilla base in Honduras. Heavy fighting ensued. Thus far reports indicate that the enemy forces have sustained 2 dead and 20 wounded, but casualties may have increased in the last few hours.

The forces of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade deployed on the Panamerican Highway are now engaged in heavy fighting with the Arce Battalion, which was recently trained by U.S. advisers. This battalion and the other enemy forces have been unable to seize control of the Panamerican Highway. The forces of our Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade are not fighting to hold ground. They are fighting to weaken and bleed the dictatorship's forces. The Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade is fighting and wearing down the gringo Atlacatl and Belloso Battalions in the country's southeast and the gringo Arce Battalion -- which was recently trained by the Yankee invaders in Honduras -- on the Panamerican Highway. This battalion made its debut today, suffering casualties.

We, the sons of Farabundo Marti, are not bowing our heads! We, the sons of Farabundo Marti, were born to be free!

'Heavy' Army Casualties Reported

PA152158 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1630 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] According to last-minute reports from the command post of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade's northern group, FMLN forces launched a second attack on enemy positions at the Flamenco intersection on the military road this morning at 0430 [1030 GMT].

The FMLN's forces are also engaging enemy reinforcements that came from Santa Rosa de Lima.

It has been reported that the enemy is suffering heavy casualties in the fighting.

HAVANA REVIEWS MILITARY, POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

PA150143 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] FMLN guerrilla detachments control nearly all sections of the military road that connects the cities of San Miguel and Santa Rosa de Lima, in the eastern part of the country. The rebels are patrolling a long stretch of the coastal highway, near the San Juan intersection, in Usulutan Department, and are continuing their attacks in areas of Chalatenango, Morazan, and Santa Ana.

The rebel operations against the Army are being combined with acts of sabotage against targets critical to the dictatorships's economy, including electrical towers and powers stations. Radio Venceremos has also reported that military planes are dropping highly toxic chemicals on civilian populations in the coastal areas of San Vicente and Usulutan.

Meanwhile, the Revolutionary Trade Union Federation and the National Teachers Association have reported that the country's economy is on a total war footing. The organizations added that vast amounts of the nation's resources are being invested in the so-called Area Restoration Plan, which includes the creation of the well-known strategic villages, which the regime is using to confine peasants under the pretext of reducing support for the guerrillas. These sources maintain that 50 percent of El Salvador's national budget is being used for this purpose or for other military projects or complementary counterinsurgency programs.

GUATEMALA

MEJIA VICTORES VIEWS DOMESTIC, FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES

PA151720 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Speech to the nation by Guatemalan Head of State General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores; place not given; broadcast in progress -- live]

[Excerpts] ... Regarding the political field, we must view its two fundamental aspects: domestic policy and foreign policy. They complement each other.

Domestic Policies

The Guatemalan Army realizes that it has a commitment and we will fulfill our historic commitment with democracy. We will firmly and continuously march on the correct path, with ideologic pluralism, and without preference for any political sector. We will do this with independence, rejecting all pressure, and with faith in Guatemala's commitment to liberty.

We understand political pluralism as active and responsible participation by all ideological sectors, which necessarily must evolve in an atmosphere that permits their activities, without limitation, as long as these activities are carried out in accordance with laws.

Democracy means, basically, consulting the people, and it is the people who must elect their rulers and make the major decisions.

My government, which is of a temporary nature, has the great task of developing confidence in state institutions. It is our responsibility to speed up the process of returning to constitutionality. Therefore, one of our first measures was to confirm the officials of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal in their posts, to reiterate their autonomy and to solve their budget problems, which were obstructing their activities.

The stages of the elections process are as follows: In March 1984, the convoking of constituent assembly elections; on 1 July 1984, free constituent assembly elections; on 15 September 1984, the swearing in of elected representatives, who will prepare a constitution in line with the needs and aspirations of the people and draft the definitive electoral law, which will be constitutional.

I want to caution that these established guidelines will not be subject to changes that imply shifting already established dates. However, if conditions permit, it is possible that they could be reasonably advanced.

The government believes in a political opening and believes that pro-political party committees should be given the opportunity to organize so that they can eventually participate in elections. We also would like to acknowledge the work of the traditional political parties, which are representative of various sectors of the population.

This regime, as we have already stated, is transitory and impartial. We will not sponsor any official party. We will maintain a policy of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of parties.

It is the people who must analyze, listen to, and decide on the various options, to be able to cast their votes responsibly. We will respect election results and we will not permit, under any circumstances, any attempt to modify or change these results.

We must learn to respect the positions and opinions of those opposed to us while maintaining our own positions. This must be done with respect, without violence, insults, or aggression.

The government is engaged in a national pacification program. In line with this, the government has granted a broad amnesty that allows confused Guatemalans who made commitments to subversion to return to their homes and become useful to their fatherland.

We hereby reiterate our open-arms policy to those Guatemalans who, pressed by the violence that existed in areas near the Mexican border, went to Mexico. Those who voluntarily want to return will be able to return to their place of birth. They will have the necessary guarantees so that they may return to their usual activities.

We call for a broad national dialogue. We desire the harmonious coexistence of the Guatemalan people. The government will spare no effort to achieve this objective. We also want to state that we are a strong government which has decided to face subversion in all its forms. The Guatemalan Army will not allow a foreign-inspired minority, financed from abroad, to install a totalitarian system.

Foreign Policy

My government has given our foreign policy creative dynamism for the purpose of putting an end to our country's international isolation and self-confinement.

We adhere to the principles of international law that regulate the actions of states, particularly to the principles of self-determination and nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other countries. We believe in the sovereign independence of states and in the peaceful solution of conflicts.

We are greatly concerned with the Central American situation, and we are actively participating in efforts aimed at reestablishing peace and security in the isthmus.

We are cooperating with the so-called Contadora Group to find a formula that will alleviate tension and permit a constructive dialogue and realistic negotiations that should result in detente.

However, we would like to reiterate that it is exclusively up to the Central Americans to make the major decisions and to find our own solutions to our problems. We reaffirm our desire to build the Central American fatherland on the basis of progressive integration of economic, legal, and social institutions. Economic integration among the Central American states is necessary to contribute to the development of their people and to strengthen their economies.

It is up to the Central Americans to create, promote, and strengthen democratic and representative systems and to guarantee basic human rights.

We will work for the restrengthening of the Central American Common Market. We will encourage social and economic mechanisms in a multilateral framework. We will make our relations with the Latin American countries smoother and closer.

As a developing country, we will maintain our active presence in various international forums. We believe in international cooperation for development. We are prepared, without any kind of prejudice, to contribute ideas and initiatives to promote peaceful coexistence among nations.

Economic Matters

World and regional economic conditions are extremely unfavorable to our economic growth, and since our production structures are deficient, our chances of exerting influence on world prices for traditional products are remote.

We face a serious financial situation because government finances were not managed clearly, and this has resulted in the government having a budget deficit out of proportion to our economic potential. The financial and fiscal situation is extremely difficult.

Our main objective is to prevent greater deterioration of economic activities and to make reasonable mid-term adjustments that should have long-term impact. As an example of this we would like to list the tax reform, because it is a current matter which has a significance and objectives we all are already familiar with.

We continue reforming the tax administration structure to allow taxpayers to fulfill their vital obligations. In view of what has been said, we expect that by 1984 we will have a regular income of 900 million quetzales.

This will depend, of course, on the results of the tax reform. We expect to limit our total expenditures, excluding payment of the public debt, to 1,222,000,000. This will depend, of course, on the income we will have. However, the decision is not to increase the budget deficit.

Military Affairs

Guatemalan Army officers, specialists, and troops would like to fraternally greet, through me, the people, to whom we belong. They want to use this opportunity to ratify the following: We are committed to continuing the armed struggle wherever it takes place, to support the citizens in their decision to neutralize the action of subversive groups who -- inspired, supported, and promoted from abroad -- want to seize power for power's sake and impose a totalitarian political and ideological system that contradicts our faith and democracy.

The price in terms of death and pain paid in this fratricidal struggle strengthens the ties between the people and the Army and has resulted in the merging of aspirations and hopes for a better future for our children, with awareness of the fact that this future will be made stronger by obstacles and difficulties and this will contribute to our common goal.

The Guatemalan Army will remain firm and vigilant in fulfilling the mission assigned to us by the people: To maintain peace and calm to allow the people to improve themselves. The desire of the Guatemalan people to decide on the political future of the fatherland will be respected to the end of this government. The Guatemalan Army will support this desire because that is its obligation.

The civic holiday we are preparing to commemorate will serve, without a doubt, to renew our civic oaths. Our forefathers struggled once. Today, we, civically, humanely, and patriotically reborn, will struggle to reach our objectives: Peace, work, and democracy, to be able to say with pride: Guatemala: Your name is immortal. Thank you.

ARMY CHIEF SAYS TROOPS WILL NOT TRAIN IN HONDURAS

PA150508 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0005 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 14 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- The Guatemalan Army will not send troops for training at U.S. bases in Honduras because it has decided to remain neutral in conflicts affecting other countries of the region. This was announced today by General Hector Lopez Fuentes, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff.

Gen Lopez Fuentes explained that Guatemala remains impartial in political and military issues involving other countries. The high-level Guatemalan military officer thus denied statements by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger to the effect that Guatemalan troops will be trained by U.S. military advisers in Honduras.

"This is not true; because of its impartial stance, Guatemala does not meddle in the problems of other countries in the region," Gen Lopez Fuentes said. "In addition," he added, "we must remember that we have not received military aid from the United States since 1977, and that we have purchased no arms because of our country's lack of foreign exchange."

During the administration of Jimmy Carter, the United States suspended military aid to Guatemala because of constant accusations of human rights violation there.

Relations between Guatemala and the United States have had their up and downs since the 1982 coup d'etat, but, according to diplomatic sources, they seem to be improving under new Head of State General Oscar Mejia Victores.

POWERFUL BOMB DISCOVERED, DEFUSED IN CAPITAL

PA151931 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] At noon today the security corps found a powerful Claymore bomb on 24th Street and (Sangazar) Avenue near the National Theatre. This bomb was similar in terms of explosive power to one that went off on 10 September in Central Park.

The operatives who were sent to defuse the bomb -- which was set to explode at the passage of any police of military vehicle in the area -- found that it contained dynamite of 60 percent strength -- enough to destroy a building and several vehicles.

A few minutes after the discovery of the bomb the security forces began a large-scale search of vehicles of all types. Policemen took to the streets and avenues in large numbers to patrol and prevent subversive acts on the eve of the Independence Day celebrations.

ARMY ENGINEERS KILLED IN GUERRILLA AMBUSH IN QUICHE

PA150304 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] The Armed Forces Public Relations Office today reported that four members of the Army's Corps of Engineers were killed in a guerrilla ambush in the northern part of Quiche Department. The four men were travelling in an Army vehicle when it struck a Claymore mine placed by the extremists. The Armed Forces Public Relations Office added that a civilian who witnessed the incident was also killed by the extremists. The ambush took place near Santa Rosa, a village in Uspantan Municipality, some 270 km northwest of Guatamala City.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS -- Sonia Canales de Mendieta, the new Honduran ambassador to Guatemala, presented her credentials to head of state General Oscar Mejia Victores today. [Summary] [Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 8 Sep 83 PA]

HONDURAS

HAVANA QUOTES U.S. OFFICER ON TRAINING, MANEUVERS

PA160015 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] A U.S. Armed Forces spokesman has revealed that more than 2,500 U.S. soldiers are in Honduras to participate in the Big Pine II joint maneuvers, which started in early August.

U.S. Major Arthur Torres has announced that military exercises are underway to train Honduran soldiers in infantry tactics. This instruction is being given at a base 7 km from the Port of San Lorenzo, and 75 km from Nicaragua.

He added that 250 Honduran soldiers firm the 2d Infantry Battalion have been transferred to a regional military training center near the Honduran port of Puerto Castilla. He also reported that an additional 350 Salvadoran soldiers will arrive tomorrow to receive training in counterinsurgency tactics.

Maj Arthur Torres concluded by noting that a battalion of 600 U.S. engineers has been installed in San Lorenzo, and will soon begin building a landing strip there.

BORDER RESIDENTS COMPLAIN OF SALVADORAN REBELS

PA152014 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 14 Sep 83 p 36

[Text] Residents of communities along the border with El Salvador reported in Tegucigalpa yesterday that four subversives who had clashed with the Salvadoran Army, including an alleged priest, entered Honduran territory, causing alarm among the population.

The residents, who asked to remain anonymous, indicated that the Salvadoran guerrillas arrived a week ago in Cololaca, Lempira, "as if they owned the place" and stole clothing, cattle, and cash from several residents, saying that it was "a contribution to our revolution."

They added that the subversives were armed with M-16 and FAL rifles, Uzi submachine-guns, and fragmentation grenades which they did not use but which "just by showing them in a threatening way" forced the residents of the communities to give them whatever they wanted.

The residents of El Terreno, La Florida, and other villages who were abused by the subversives complained that the Public Security Force, FUSEP, and the Honduran Army do not have posts to protect themagainst this danger.

They also reported that the military authorities in Guarita, about 20 km from the site of the incident, sent a contingent to search the area, but "many times civilians help the guerrillas evade the Army."

They said in addition that the camp known as "Mesa Grande," near San Marcos, Ocotopeque, is one of the places the subversives use as a refuge and that the officials of the UN High Commission for Refugees, UNHCR, are unaware of the Salvadoran refugees giving shelter to the subversives.

NICARAGUA

HAVANA CITES ORTEGA ON PUERTO SANDINO ATTACK

PA160054 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, has revealed that men paid by the CIA used explosives to sabotage the oil terminal at Puerto Sandino, 71 km northwest of Managua.

Daniel Ortega said that the explosive charge was placed in a pipeline terminal 280 meters off the coast at a depth of 18 meters.

The act of sabotage was carried out by CIA-trained men on 8 September, the day of the attack on Managua's international airport.

Daniel Ortega reported that special brigades are working to repair the damage caused by the explosion in Puerto Sandino.

BORGE MEETS WITH VARIOUS OFFICIALS IN FRANCE

Havana Reports Activities

PA150510 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Nicaraguan Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge held a meeting in Paris with Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party.

This was the first in a series of meetings that Borge will hold with leaders of French leftist political parties and with French Government officials.

Borge's agenda for today includes a meeting with Culture Minister Jack Lang, followed by another with Lionel Jospin, secretary of the ruling Socialist Party.

France is the first stop in Borge's tour of seven European countries.

During yesterday's stopover in Madrid, the FSLN National Directorate member said that international public opinion is the only force that can bring a halt to the well-defined U.S. plan to destroy the Nicaraguan revolution.

Talks With Mauroy, Others

For Paris AFP coverage of Interior Minister Tomas Borge's first stop on his European tour of Paris, Madrid, Lisbon, Rome, Bonn and The Hague, including his talks with French Premier Pierre Mauroy, External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson, the interior minister, and various party officials and his request that France pressure the United States for a change in its Latin American policy, see the France section of the 16 September Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ARDE COMMUNIQUE CALLS FOR ANTI-SANDINIST UNITY

PA151555 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Communique issued by the Revolutionary Directorate of the Nicaraguan Democratic Revolutionary Alliance "in the Nicaraguan mountains on 8 September 1983" and in "San Jose, Costa Rica, on 12 September 1983"]

[Text] The Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, the expression of unity of the Indian communities of the Atlantic coast, of the Social Democrats, of true Sandinists, of Christian Democrats, of independent patriots, of professionals, and of the people in general, intrinsically Sandinists, anti-imperialists and nationalists, which struggles against the Marxist-Leninist totalitarianism that reigns in our fatherland. Today we address all Nicaraguan organizations participating in this liberation struggle, to issue a call to unity.

In this month of September, month of the fatherland, month of the independence of Central America, and month of national unity against the foreign interventionists and their expulsion from our fatherland with the solidaristic support of the Central American peoples the ARDE reaffirms its determination to continue to struggle for the democratic recovery of the Nicaraguan revolution. It calls on the other fighting organizations to unite around this historic project. ARDE supports unity, not artificial unity, but unity around a democratic and revolutionary political plan that will draw together all the aspirations of exploited people who want freedom but who were subjugated by the Somozist dictatorship and are now subjugated by the Marxist-Leninist dictatorship of the FSLN.

The program for democratic recovery of the Nicaraguan revolution expressed in the 18 points issued on 18 May 1983 and enriched by the Christian Democrats when they joined ARDE on 1 September, is our basis to promote real unity around our people's aspirations. Rather than simple negotiations or artificial meetings, we should continue to forge a real unity, a unity around our people's expectations which followed the overthrow of the Somozist dictatorship but were betrayed by the pseudo-Sandinists who have capitulated to foreign interests. This action once again requires the solidarity of democratic countries. This is the unity we are forging. This is the unity that our people want and the unity that Zeledon, Sandino, and Pedro Joaquin Chamorro bequeathed to us.

Without totalitarianism, or a return to the past!

[Signed] ARDE Revolutionary Directorate

Mountains of Nicaragua, 8 September 1983: Eden Pastora Gomez, Sandino Revolutionary Front, FRS

San Jose, Costa Rica, 12 September 1983: Brooklyn Rivera, Miskito, Sumu, Rama, Sandinist Unity, MISURASATA; Alfonso Robelo Callejas, Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, MDN; Jose Davila Membreno, Christian Democratic Solidarity Front, FSDC

VOICE OF SANDINO REPORTS CLOSING OF RADIO MUNDIAL

PA151529 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] New attacks on freedom of expression have been denounced in San Jose by Nicaraguan exiles in the headquarters of the Nicaraguan Assembly of Democratic Unity during the commemoration of the annivesary of Central American independence. The event was held on 13 September by the Nicaraguan Committee in Defense of Freedom of Expression [Comite Nicaraguense Pro-Defensa de la Libertad de Expresion].

Nicaraguans of all political sectors learned at the event that totalitarian censorship had (?delayed) the bishops' declaration against the obligatory military service law and prevented the publication of the manifesto of the Communist Party criticizing that law. They also learned of the attack on Radio San Cristobal in Chinandega and, more recently, the indefinite closing of Radio Mundial at the order of the Interior Ministry.

With the excuse that [words indistinct] Radio Mundial was occupying an unauthorized frequency because of defects in its transmitter, the well-known independent station has been indefinitely shut down. The real reason is that terrorist and drug trafficker Tomas Borge's offer to buy the station was rejected by the owners.

VOICE OF SANDINO CARRIES ARDE BATTLE REPORTS

Bulletin No 58

PA021730 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 2 Sep 83

[War Bulletin No 58 issued by the Nicaraguan Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, "in the mountains of Nicaragua"]

[Text] The ARDE Armed Forces General Command reports to the people of Nicaragua and the world that:

1. At midnight on 29 August, the Luna Roja Squad led by Companero Ringo made contact with the enemy after a harassment operation in Las Minas, San Carlos Municipality, Rio San Juan Department.

2. In the ensuing 25-minute clash, the pro-Soviet Army suffered one dead and dozens of wounded. Our forces were unable to recover any war supplies, but they suffered no casualties.

3. Peasants belonging to the resistance informed our troops, who are defending our national sovereingty, that in the Bodega region of San Carlos Municipality, people in uniform and identified as enemy troops kidnapped Argodio Sanchez, a peasant woman, on 28 August, allegedly because they had been told that she had cooperated with our fraternal ARDE patriots. Her relatives and neighbors do not know her whereabouts.

4. Our morale is high. We are fulfilling our patriotic obligations to rescue the Sandinist revolution and to recover Nicaraguan nationalism. Without totalitarianism, or a return to the past.

Bulletin No 59

PA032306 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 3 Sep 83

[War Bulletin No 59 issued by the Nicaraguan Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, "in the mountains of Nicaragua" on 2 September]

[Text] The General Command of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, informs our people and the world that:

1. On 28 August 1983 at 0600 the Juan Pablo Umanzor Column of the Atlantic front clashed with EPS [Sandinist People's Army] special forces at the area known as Punta Roca. After 1 hour of combat, we had inflicted many casualties on the enemy. We lost one fighter, and another was wounded.

2. On 29 August 1983 at 0400 the Juan Pablo Umanzor Column ambushed a patrol of the Managua totalitarian regime, killing all 30 members. The morale of the army defending our national sovereignty remains very high, and its members are willing to continue fighting until they evict the invading enemy.

Without totalitarianism, or a return to the past! The mountains of Nicaragua, 2 September 1983. General Command of the ARDE Armed Forces.

Bulletin No 60

PA032313 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 2 Sep 83

[War Bulletin No 60 issued by the Nicaraguan Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, Armed Forces General Command, "in the mountains of Nicaragua" on 2 September]

[Text] The General Command of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, informs our people and the free peoples of the world that:

1. On 31 August 1983 at 1830, at the site known as Barra del Rio Maiz, the Juan Pablo Umanzor Column of the southern front of the ARDE Armed Forces launched a surprise attack on the border guards of the Soviet [word indistinct] Army, the EPS [Sandinist People's Army]. A fierce clash ensued and lasted several hours. Our forces attacked with heavy rifle fire and grenade launchers, inflicting 200 casualties on the enemy. We suffered no casualties.

2. On 1 September at 0400, the same Juan Pablo Umanzor Column again clashed with enemy EPS forces. On this occasion the enemy forces were reinforced by special counterinsurgency troops, but still suffered 15 casualties. One of our fighters was wounded.

3. With these actions, the struggle has increased. The ARDE forces are trying to clean up the liberated area in the south and part of the Atlantic, while the interventionist Army is trying to prevent this advance and force the armed Nicaraguan patriots to retreat south toward the Costa Rican border.

4. With this devastating military blow our fighters demonstrated excellent technical coordination and extraordinary courage and daring, which complement their high fighting morale. Our forces are fighting to recover our revolution and to evict the Soviet totalitarianism, or a return to the past! The mountains of Nicaragua, 2 September 1983. General Command of the ARDE Armed Forces.

Bulletin No 62

PA061410 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 6 Sep 83

[War Bulletin No 62 issued by the Miskito, Sumu, Rama, Sandinist Unity, the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement; the Sandino Revolutionary Front; and the Christian Democratic Solidarity Front, "in the mountains of Nicaragua" on 5 September -- read by announcer]

[Text] The ARDE [Democratic Revolutionary Allaince] General Command informs the peoples of Nicaragua and the world:

1. At (?0500) on 2 September 1983, squads of the General Francisco Estrada Column ambushed an enemy patrol in San Ramon, Nueva Guinea jurisdiction.

2. After 20 minutes of intense, perfectly coordinated fire, we counted three casualties inflicted on the pro-Soviet EPS [Sandinist People's Army] Army and its foreign advisers. [Words indistinct] retreated.

3. We did not recover any war materiel, barges or launches, nor did we sustain any casualties.

4. Our actions are constant against those who intervene in our country. We are thus reviving in September the Nicaraguan people's indomitable rebelliousness in their attempt to rescue the democratic revolution, which as been distorted and betrayed.

Without totalitarianism, or a return to the Past!

Bulletin No 64

PA072140 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 6 Sep 83

[War Bulletin No 64 issued by the Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Sandinist Unity, MISURASATA; the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, MDN; the Sandino Revolutionary Front, FRS; and the Christian Democratic Solidarity Front, FSDC, "in the mountains of Nicaragua" on 6 September -- read by announcer]

[Text] The General Command of ARDE [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance] reports to the Nicaraguan people and the world that:

1. At 0500 on 4 September the Francisco Rodriguez Rodriguez Column launched a surprise attack on an enemy detachment at the place known as Papaturro, located South of Granada Lake, annihilating a .30-cal machinegun nest with rifle fire and grenades.

2. As a result of this attack, the enemy suffered 15 dead and several wounded. By contrast, no casualties.

3. The successful attack was made possible by the cooperation and combat participation of the civilian population, led militarily by ARDE columns.

Without totalitarisnism, or a return to the past!

Bulletin No 67

PA110036 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 10 Sep 83

[War Bulletin No 67 issued by the Miskito, Sumu, Rama Sandinist Unity; the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement; the Sandinist Revolutionary Front; and the Christian Democratic Solidarity Front, from the "Nicaraguan mountains" on 9 September -- read by announcer]

[Text] The ARDE [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance] General Command informs the Nicaraguan people and the free peoples of the world that:

1. At (?0830) on 9 September, an ARDE column headed by Companero [name indistinct] attacked a military base of the pro-Soviet [words indistinct] Army at [words indistinct] known as (?Los Chiles), in San Juan Department.

2. After 15 minutes of fighting, [words indistinct] inflicted several casualties on the enemy, which could not be counted due to the speed of the action (?carried out). The operation was completed with the courage, fighting spirit, and patriotism that (?characterize) the ARDE armed forces.

Without totalitarianism, or a return to the past!

MISURASATA LEADER DISCUSSES PROBLEMS OF INDIANS

PA150438 Panama City Radio Continente in Spanish 1335 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Statement by Steadman Fagoth Muller, leader of the Miskito, Sumu, Rama Sandinist Unity, MISURASATA, broadcast on Mayin Correa's "La Palabra" program; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Companeros, in the name of the delegation led by the political chief of the [name indistinct] organization, we want to express our gratitude to those people and organizations that invited us to offer a brief description of our problems in Nicaragua.

We were originally 256 communities along the Atlantic coast, with a population of about 160,000 composed of three minorities -- the Miskitos, Sumus, and Ramas -- the Miskitos being the most numerous. There are currently only 196 communities, as the rest were burned and thus removed from our national map. There are 20,000 refugees in Honduras, and 25,000 in 6 different concentration camps.

Our communities normally pracdice a primitive socialism, this being the starting point for our primary problem with Sandinism. These communities have always been isolated and discriminated against by all of Nicaragua's oligarchic and liberal-conservative governments, from the country's very beginnings. No one ever bothered to include them in national activities until the Sandinists came and remembered to incorporate them in national activities. We cannot deny this -- they did include us in national activities. But they tried to include our communities in accordance with their own concepts and perspectives.

Bayardo Arce, 6 months before the victory of the revolution, promised that our traditional organization, presided over by a council of elders in each community, would be respected. However, only a week after that victory, they were already trying to break up our organization. These things affected us to the point where we entered into negotiations with the Sandinist front, during which we signed agreements, on three different occasions; unfortunately, we were never given copies of those agreements.

Since then, we have witnessed the burning of our communities; they burned 57 communities at once. However, that did not hurt us as much as other, more serious, things.

Thirty-five people were buried alive in Leymus and Rio Coco, including men, women, and children. The following year in (Musabas), a Sumu community, 11 people were buried in a mass grave, including two children, 7 and 11 years of age, who had been accused of being counterrevolutionaries.

Meanwhile, we insisted on a peaceful solution. The council of our organization appealed to Amnesty International for assistance and mercy against this Sandinist brutality.

Our council went from one place to the next, including the UN and OAS Human Rights Commissions, seeking an end to the Sandinist massacre, but we found no way out.

We do not wish to dramatize this problem. We are interested, as an organization, in participating in the liberation of our country. This morning, I would like to encourage our fighting companeros -- the FDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Force], ARDE [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance], and the Rebel Armed Forces -- to focus efforts not on our organizations, but on our nation's interests. [applause]

For a simple reason, we are directly suffering what many others are not. Last month, seven communities were bombed and removed from Nicaragua's Atlantic coast, including Tasbapauni, Marshal Point, Brown Bank, and others. There are two new concentration camps containing nearly 30,000 people who live under inhuman conditions. I have known many jails, but they were mansions compared to these camps. I had to leave one camp after only 2 days, in search of food worthy of human consumption.

Our minorities are dying in combat and in prisons; seven have already starved to death in prison, which can be confirmed by anyone who wishes to do so. Children are dying in these camps every day. They are also dying in the refugee camps in Honduras. Our communities are becoming living monsters. Often, because of the lack of mental relief, some are stricken with collective hysteria, which itself deserves attention from the Human Rights Commission.

It is for all of these reasons that I wish to call our fighting companions' attention to the fact that while our organizations discuss conditions for liberating the country, thousands are dying. We alone have suffered 71 dead. How many dead have the FDN and ARDE suffered? I think that setting conditions in times like these in order to liberate the country amounts to a betrayal of those who are fighting and dying in defense of the fatherland. [applause]

There has been talk of dialogue. However, the problem of Nicaraguan liberation is not going to be settled by unifying forces. This is only part of the search for a solution.

The way we are going, it will be difficult to win this war. We are not trying to win the war step by step, militarily speaking. We must recognize and admit the enemy's military might and its ability to mobilize. They can quickly place any number of soldiers required wherever and whenever they want, and with the necessary logistical supplies, while we must dole out whatever we have to each man, telling him: You took 30 cartridges, and that is all you can have for this fight. And yet everyone -- the reporters and all -- claim that the CIA is supporting us. The CIA is the biggest son-of-a-bitch organization I have ever known.

Thousands of Nicaraguans are engaged in fighting, but at the most critical moment our plans are thwarted.

Let this be a clear position on our part, because we are on the verge of extermination. That is a fact. It will not be just the Sandinists who will be responsible for this, but the following forces as well: the opposition political parties; the democratic communities, who claim to be defending democracy but continue to flirt with Fidel Castro; and, naturally, the United States. They will all be responsible for the extinction of our minorities. [applause]

REAGAN'S CALL FOR DEFENSE BUILDUP CRITICIZED

FL151820 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Washington -- President Ronald Reagan has called on his allies to strengthen their commitments for a new military escalation, using the South Korean plane incident as a pretext. That incident should reaffirm our commitment and that of our allies to build up our defense forces, Reagan told a group of Hispanic journalists at a White House meeting.

Ironically, his call for an increase in military spending includes the production of modern nerve gas weapons and financial support for the Somozist armed bands which attack Nicaragua under the supervision of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

FOREIGN MINISTRY: U.S. EXERCISE THREATENS PDRY

FL151145 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] GRANMA, official organ of our party Central Committee, today carries a Foreign Ministry statement on page 1 referring to the renewed threats of the U.S. Government and its allies in the Arab Peninsula and the Horn of Africa against the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

These threats are veiled under the pretext of conducting routine exercises within the training plan for the General Command of the Rapid Deployment Forces. U.S. and allied army forces are conducting the maneuvers known as Bright Star '83, the note states.

It is very clear that their purpose is to intimidate and pressure the Yemeni Government, whose leaders have been warning about the aggression hatched by imperialism and Arab reactionaries with the objective of destabilizing and destroying the Yemeni revolutionary process. The note continues: In this manner, the U.S. Government adds one more flagrant act to its long list of provocations and aggressions which, as part of its warmongering and militaristic policies, it has been conducting in the Middle East, Central America and the Caribbean, and other hot spots around the world.

The Cuban Government denounces this new U.S. maneuver and exhorts the international community to condemn these threats. The note concludes: The Ministry of Foreign Relations of the Republic of Cuba once again expresses the militant and unwavering solidarity of the Cuban Government and people with the fraternal people, Armed Forces, and Government of the PDRY and reaffirms its confidence in the revolutionary victory over all the adventurous actions of imperialism and the reactions deriving from these aggressive manuevers.

NICARAGUAN VICE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES

FL151434 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Nora Astorga, Nicaraguan vice minister of foreign relations, has arrived in Havana at the invitation of the ICAP [Cuban Institute of Friendship With People] to attend the ceremonies commemorating the 162nd anniversary of Central American independence.

The Nicaraguan delegation was welcomed at Jose Marti International Airport by Ricardo Alarcon, alternate member of the Central Committee and vice minister of foreign relations, and Jorge Gallardo, vice president of the ICAP.

Discusses C.A. Conflict

FL160120 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Nora Astorga, Nicaraguan vice minister of foreign relations, who is visiting our country, has given a press conference at the headquarters of the Cuban Institute of Friendship With Peoples. The Nicaraguan leader discussed different aspects of the current political situation of her country.

Responding to a question by journalists, she classified as positive the recent Contadora Group meeting at which a document was approved that put forth objectives for achieving peace in the region.

Concerning the recent acts of aggression suffered by Nicaragua, Nora Astorga pointed out the lack of seriousness of the U.S. Government, which sends its roving ambassador, Stone, and creates special commissions for Central America like the one headed by Kissinger, but at the same time sends its soldiers and fleet to Central America in an arrogant act that further aggravates the situation, and supports counterrevolutionary groups.

The vice minister emphasized that the security of Nicaragua is as essential as that of the other Central American countries in the face of the threat of the regionalization of the armed conflict, which threatens peace in the region and the world. The Nicaraguan leader stated: The Sandinist revolution will never be defeated because it is an irrversible process.

COMMENTARY SCORES PARAGUAYAN REGIME'S REPRESSION

PA151350 Havana International Service in Spanish 2315 GMT 14 Sep 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The official Paraguayan press recently attacked British parliamentarian Lord Avebury when the latter expressed concern over the fate of political prisoners in that South American country and branded as anticonstitutional Law 209, known as the law of defense of personal and public peace and applied exclusively for repressive political purposes.

Lord Avebury, linked to British organizations offering financial assistance to the Paraguayan statistics bank, several of whose employees have been arrested for alleged connections with Marxist organizations, condemned that repressive law, which has also been assailed by the Human Rights Commission in Paraguay.

The commission observed that the British parliamentarian confirmed during his Paraguayan visit that the authorities engage in torture and that there are prisoners who have been in prison for years without even having been brought to trial.

Law 209 was also attacked by a revolutionary youth group during a roundtable held in Buenos Aires and attended by other opposition leaders, tourists, and Ruben Baron, representative of the Authentic Colorado Movement, a dissident group of the official Paraguayan party.

Lawyer Francisco Villate of Argentina and legal expert Justo Prieto pointed to the ambiguity and subjectivity of the law and said its existence is not a juridical, but a political problem in view of its use and abuse by General Alfredo Stroessner's regime.

Meanwhile, the national pact [acuerdo nacional], a political coalition grouping four [as heard] opposition parties, has demanded an amnesty law and the repeal of repressive laws. The coalition, made up of the Radical Liberal Party, the Authentic Radical Liberal Party, the Febrerists Revolutionary Party, the Christian Democratic Party, and the Popular Colorado Movement, also condemned the murder of worker Carlos Bogari and stressed that the million Paraguayans who cannot return to their country symbolize a true genocidal action by the regime of the tyrant Alfredo Stroessner.

In view of the regime's silence on the whereabouts of the secretary general of the Paraguayan Communist Party, Antonio Maidana, campaigns are underway in several countries in solidarity with the Communist leader and for the release of political prisoners. In that regard, Severo Romero, member of the Paraguayan Communist Party and its representative in our country, said that the arrest of Maidana took place 3 years ago in the streets of Buenos Aires by Argentine authorities while he was engaged in activities of the Paraguayan patriots on behalf of the independence and freedom of their country.

In Buenos Aires, the wife of Emilio Roa Espinoza, secretary general of the CGT (General Confederation of Workers) of Paraguay, who was arrested and taken to an unknown destination along with Maidana, demanded that the Argentine authorities reopen the investigation of the kidnapping.

The documents submitted in that respect include a note to the OAS Inter-American Human Rights Commission emphasizing that Maidana and Roa Espinoza were arrested by Argentine security agents.

Apparently nothing will change in Paraguay during the new presidential term of the oldest dictator in America, Alfredo Stroessner, who recently had himself reelected for the fifth time. Supported by the United States, Stroessner continues murdering, torturing, and persecuting his political opponents, but the Paraguayan people continue their unending struggle to end the repression of the Paraguayan dictator.

RODRIGUEZ, MONTANE MEET WITH GHANAIAN OFFICIAL

FL151240 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the party Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received Captain Kojo Tsikata, special adviser of Ghana's Provisional National Defense Council, who is visiting Cuba at the head of a delegation from that African country. At the meeting, the two leaders exchanged views on the international situation and its aspects of interest to the two countries.

Yesterday, the distinguished visitor and members of his delegation met with Jesus Montana, alternate member of the Politburo and chief of the General Department of Foreign Relations of the party Central Committee, and with Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca.

BRIEFS

NEW FINNISH, FRG, THAI ENVOYS -- Juan Almeida Bosque, vice president of the Council of State, yesterday received the credentials of (Jero Eriklimanyo Latoura), Finnish ambassador to Cuba; Joach Kampmann, FRG ambassador to Cuba; and Wutthi Chuchom, Thai ambassador to Cuba. [Summary] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Sep 83 FL]

JORGE SPEAKS ON RENEGOTIATION OF FOREIGN DEBT

FL132005 Santo Domingo Domestic Service in Spanish 2315 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Rebroadcast of speech by Dominican Republic President Salvador Jorge Blanco at the National Palace on 12 September 1983 by Radio Clarin at 1819 GMT 13 September 1983]

[Text] Members of the government council, invited guests, Dominican people:

The occasion is very propitious to tell the Dominican people that after several months of long negotiations and discussions by our Government of National Concentration to obtain the best outlets and solutions, we have reached an agreement on the renegotiation of the foreign debt with the international private banks.

The path has not been easy, but in the end the great step that this represents for a serious, honest, and responsible government, that is, to renegotiate the debt, commitments, and obligations of previous governments, will be recognized by the people and judged by historians.

The agreements in this regard, that is, the renegotiation and consequently the debt, will be signed by the government in the next few days. We have made every possible effort to obtain the most advantageous conditions in renegotiating the country's foreign debt. Immediately after these agreements are signed, we will submit them for the necessary ratification by the National Congress.

The renegotiation of the foreign debt contracted by previous governments that we announce today constitutes an unavoidable necessity because we do not have the foreign currency necessary to pay for the arrears in interest and principal, due to the drastic decrease in the prices of our export products and the high prices that we pay for our imports.

The year 1982 can be used as a clear example to verify the situation described. In that year the country received 35 percent less foreign currency from exports than it did in 1981, and 36 percent of our imports consisted of oil purchases. The situation I am describing does not affect the Dominican Republic alone, but is a problem of the entire underdeveloped world, both capitalist and communist, due not to internal but external factors, such as the low prices of the export products of our countries.

Therefore, from September 1982 to the present, Mexico, Argentina, Bolivia, Honduras, Costa Rica, Venezuela, Chile, Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay, and Nicaragua have either begun or concluded renegotiations of their foreign debt. In addition to these countries, communist and socialist countries such as Cuba, Romania, Poland, and Yugoslavia have also in the last few months initiated the renegotiation of their foreign debts.

The country's obligations in foreign currency are so large that the funds received from the IMF so far this year, some $167.7 million, have not been sufficient to meet, together with the income from our exports and other capital income, the nation's demands in foreign currency to cover the cost of imports of goods and services, amortization of loans from international organizations and foreign governments, and to pay the arrears in payments in foreign currency corresponding to operations prior to 16 August 1982.

The agreement with the IMF, which is very beneficial for the country, is a necessary precondition for any country to renegotiate its foreign debt, and the Dominican Republic has been no exception. On 27 February 1983, I formally submitted to the National Congress all the documents regarding the negotiations between the government and the IMF. I consider it opportune to point out that in the case of the Dominican Republic, this renegotiation, amounting to approximately $575 million, will not increase the country's debt to the private foreign banks but, on the contrary, will decrease the amount of that debt. Therefore, while in December 1982 the country owed private foreign banks $988 million, after the renegotiation this debt will decrease to 958 million. This is due to the fact that the country will pay 5 percent -- $30 million -- of the amount already due and to fall due this year, and will defer the other 95 percent.

Therefore, after the renegotiation, the country's foreign debt will decrease because what we receive is a loan to pay for part of the principal of previous loans. The renegotiation requires that the interest on the loans continue to be paid as it falls due and that the same foreign banks will lend the Dominican Republic's Central Bank foreign currency equivalent to 95 percent of all principal falling due through the rest of 1983 so that the Central Bank will have the necessary foreign currency to pay those debts on their due dates.

This also applies to the debt already due but not paid, represented principally by the arrears on letters of credit that have already been negotiated, that is, the debt already due but not paid, and the debt that falls due in 1983 will be paid by the Central Bank with the foreign currency that it obtains from this new loan. Consequently, the money from the loan is used to pay off other loans, the total debt does not increase but decreases because the banks will only lend the amount of $565 million, which represents 95 percent of the principal already due but not paid up through December 1982, and the portion of the foreign debt to the private banks falling due in 1983.

It should be noted that the loan is for 95 percent of the principal already due and that falling due in 1983 and not for 95 percent of the total amount due, which is more than $988 million, as I said before.

The breakdown of the renegotiated debt of $565 million is as follows: 63 percent of this amount represents the foreign currency that the Central Bank has not been able to supply to the commercial banks to cover letters of credit opened and past due, as well as for the amounts of the private sector's foreign debt due in 1983.

Today, the Central Bank owes this foreign currency, which represents an arrears of up to 22 months of letters of credit for those negotiated since November 1981. With the renegotiation, the Central Bank would obtain a foreign currency loan disbursed in dollars which would be used for the payment of those arrears.

Eleven percent of the renegotiated debt will be used by the Central Bank to convert its short-term, 90-day loans to longer term loans. Only 26 percent of loans included in the renegotiation will be used to pay off the obligations of the Dominican Government which came due before December 1982 and will come due in 1983.

As can be seen, the renegotiation implies a loan in foreign currency to the Central Bank mainly in order to pay off overdue letters of credit. Barely 26 percent of this foreign currency will be used to change into dollars the pesos that the bank receives from the public sector to pay off the amount due on the debts of that sector. Almost half of this 26 percent is represented by debts of the State Sugar Council, CEA.

The debt to be refinanced by the Dominican Republic is characterized by being 92 percent short-term, while this type of debt is normally not a part of the debt restructuring which is being carried out. This gives even greater merit to the negotiation being carried out by our government, which was able to negotiate the adequate terms and rates of interest for a debt that is not normally subject to this type of negotiation.

Certainly the due date of the debt will be moved further in to the future. It is also true that this is the only way to relieve the country's foreign financial situation and recover the country's international credit. Moreover, the total amount of the debt is reduced by about $30 million. The efforts we have made to obtain a breather for our economy have been accompanied by a policy of austerity, morality, discipline, and efficiency in state financial controls. This is the only way in which to face the large debt we have inherited.

The Government of National Concentration has not limited itself to administering the crisis. We are confronting it with the responsibility that characterizes the men and women in this government. Through the efforts of all Dominicans, we can push the country forward. Therefore, knowing that it would not be well-received and at the risk of our popularity, which was a concern of others, as soon as we assumed control of the government we proposed a series of taxes to the National Congress aimed at making those with higher incomes pay higher taxes without these taxes in any way affecting family living costs.

It is necessary to add that, without the renegotiation of the debt, we would have pending obligations and would be in a situation of being behind in our repayment schedules, and our credit rating would continue to deteriorate. Even our access to international development organizations would become difficult, the flow of capital would be interrupted, and commercial importing operations would diminish because it would not be possible to open new letters of credit.

In this sense, my statement on taking office on 16 August 1982 should be remembered: that the country at that time had virtually stopped making payments. When a state or a person is in this situation, the only alternative, here or anywhere in the world, is to renegotiate their obligations and commitments by seeking new terms and conditions for their debts.

Consequently, the renegotiation of the foreign debt is a useful and necessary measure to try to prevent the country from falling into a disastrous economic recession. Moreover, it will make it possible to discuss development projects that will have a positive impact on the future of the nation.

The beneficial effects of this rehabilitation and invigoration of the economy will be seen in future government periods rather in the present one, which counteracts the effect of the transfer of the financial burden together with the tax reforms that have already been enacted and the promotion of exports, as well as the substitution of imports.

The future governments that succeed each other after 16 August 1986 will be able to obtain the fruits of these measures, and they will easily be able to pay and meet their obligations on terms that do not now exist because of the large arrears we have inherited. It should be stressed that the entire renegotiated public debt was incurred before 16 August 1982 and that, of the foreign exchange that will be assigned to liquidate the arrears in letters of credit and other obligations that had their origin in commitments to the private sector, more than 90 percent of these debts existed prior to 16 August 1982. I will repeat what I said in my inaugural address: The payments for goods imported under the previous government that are in arrears exceed $370 million.

The renegotiation of our foreign debt does not provide the Dominican Government with resources to create employment and undertake construction work; let this be well understood. The operation involves a foreign exchange loan to the Central Bank so that it may have the funds needed to pay foreign commercial banks 95 percent of the arrears on the foreign debt now owed or that will fall due in 1983. The Central Bank will not emit pesos, and the treasury will not directly receive resources for new investments.

We are assuming debts incurred by preceding governments, as in the case of the $285-million loan we approved when I was in congress and which was presented to congress by the government of Don Antonio Guzman. As in the case of that loan, we are also assuming others of which the due dates on capital and interest must be met by any government that respects the word and signatures pledged previously, thus honoring the continuity of the Dominican state. For this reason, we point out that this renegotiation will not provide financial resources to the central government or to autonomous organizations. It only allows great relief to the Central Bank in its foreign exchange opeations. It is necessary to point out that this renegotiation will not at all affect the government's debt to the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Government of the United States of America, and other American and European governments, because it includes only the debt owed to private foreign banks.

I think it opportune to reiterate that, of the $565 million covered in the proposed opeation, about $300 million represents foreign exchange that the Central Bank will use to pay the letters of credit in arrears and meet the foreign-debt due dates of the private sector in 1983. The Central Bank will use $62 million in foreign exchange to exchange 90-day debts for loans on better terms. A scant $145 million of this foreign exchange will be used to amortize public sector debts.

There are 25 public sector loans, of which 11 received congressional sanction. Fourteen were not presented to the congress because they represent debts of institutions like the Dominican Electricity Corporation, the Dominican Corporation of State Enterprises, Corde, and some of its enterprises: the Housing Aid Institute, the State Sugar Council, and the Reserve Bank, which do not require congressional approval by virtue of the organic laws of these institutions, all of which occurred under governments prior to 16 August 1982. The 11 loans that were required to be presented to congress represent $36 million of the $145 million public sector debt. These loans, and I insist, are not the responsibility of the Government of National Concentration.

Because the nation has fallen so far behind in its payments that total debts represent arrears of up to 22 months, the commercial banks have not been able, for the past several months, to extend new letters of credit unless the Central Bank gave them the dollars in advance. For this reason, the entrepreneurs who must obtain letters of credit for their raw materials encounter many difficulties. Consequently, the renegotiation, by eliminating the arrears, will facilitate the granting of new letters of credit, thus decreasing the risk that a shortage of goods may drive prices up. Without this renegotiation, the projected deficit in the balance of payments would be $656 million, which would be an unmanageable deficit. The only way to reduce it would be to prohibit more imports or to pass more goods into the parallel market, which would involve increased inflation, higher rates, greater shortages, and a great economic recession caused by the decrease in customs revenues.

The new loan provides for a 2-year grace period -- 1983-1984 -- during which no interest will be paid, and then 4 years and a few months to amortize the loan, for a total period of 6 years and a few months. To avoid the potential danger that the nation could fall into a vicious circle by incurring further debts, the foreign banks, as a result of the renegotiation, plan to loan the nation only the amount of money specified in the renegotiation, and not one cent more. But even supposing that the banks desired to increase their earnings by making additional short-term loan to the nation, this would violate one of the conditions of the agreement between the Dominican Republic and the IMF, which establishes a maximum limit to the foreign debt of the government and its autonomous organizations for the very purpose of avoiding this danger. We can say the same about the new private sector debt because both the agreement with the IMF and the renegotiation agreement ban any further arrears in letters of credit. Furthermore, the policy of the present government is oriented toward discouraging a greater national debt by increasing the production capacity of the nation while simultaneously eliminating the deficits of the public sector, examples of which are readily visible.

Another advantage of the renegotiation lies in the fact that the Central Bank, favored with a 2-year grace period, will not have to look for dollars to pay private foreign banks the principal amortization of the 1983 foreign debt due and overdue. It will, therefore, be able to use the foreign exchange income from our exports to reduce the payment arrears. Right now the payment arrears amount to 22 months and are seriously affecting the country because foreign suppliers are not selling on credit because of the payment arrears.

This situation affects merchandise such as medicines which, if the trend continues, could go up in price. The arrears on letters of credit will be settled with the $565-million loan, but the payment arrears are not included in the renegotiation since it is not owed to banks but to foreign suppliers.

Elsewhere, the renegotiation will decrease the cost of living since the interests on the arrears on letters of credit are being paid by Dominican importers. These interests are subsequently tacked on to the cost of imported goods and are, of course, reflected in sales prices. Therefore, once the renegotiation is completed, the Central Bank would pay those arrears with the foreign exchange from the loan, thus eliminating interest and reducing the cost of goods imported with official foreign exchange and reducing the cost of goods imported with official foreign exchange [repetition as hears], including important agricultural supplies such as fertilizers, insecticides, and their containers. I repeat, the reduction in the cost of goods imported with official foreign exchange will translate itself into a significant reduction in the cost of living.

Similarly, the renegotiation will promote exports because, as the interests now being paid by exporters due the arrears related to imported supplies are eliminated, domestic production costs will be reduced. When this reduction is realized, our exports will become more competitive abroad and will thus increase. Most of all, this will benefit nontraditional exports.

The $565-million loan granted to the Central Bank would accrue an interest rate of 2.25 percent over the LIBOR [London Interbank Offered Rate] or 2.123 percent over the U.S. prime interest rate, at the option of the banks making the loan. The banks will be providing the loan at the same proportion as the current Dominican foreign debt which fell due in December 1982 or will be falling due in 1983. Besides this, there will be a one-time commission of 1.25 percent, and minor costs for agent bank management fees.

During the entire renegotiation process, the Dominican negotiating team comprised of representatives from the Secretariat of State for Finance, the Central Bank, the State Sugar Council, and our ambassador to Washington remained in contact with negotiators of other countries, particularly Mexico and Costa Rica, in order to compare the conditions obtained by each. Therefore, we are proud to announce that the Dominican negotiating team obtained loan conditions comparable to those obtained by countries similar to ours. And in this context, we are ready to provide the citizenry with a comparison chart which shows the conditions obtained by the Dominican negotiators and those obtained by other underdeveloped countries.

When accounts of this renegotiation are recorded, we will always have to keep very much in mind the serious, honest, and responsible approach used by the Dominican negotiators to achieve these agreements that are to be signed soon. Among the negotiators, we must acknowledge the outstanding services of Bernardo Vega, Dr Rafael Abinader; Euglogio Santaella; the legal consultant of the executive office, Dr Emmanuel Esquea; and other deserving public administration representatives. [applause]

However, the fact that the conditions we obtained in these negotiations were similar and comparable to conditions obtained by countries similar to ours does not mean that we believe these conditions to be the fairest or the most appropriate conditions available today to our country or to the rest of Latin America. Our government has spoken clearly in international forums to demand a wider renegotiation scheme.

We also hosted a recent meeting of the ECLA and the SELA where personal representatives of Latin American presidents thoroughly discussed the topic of foreign debts. The meeting approved a position regarding foreign debts which has become internationally acclaimed as the Santo Domingo Commitment [compromiso].

Similarly, several secretaries of state have asserted the position of the Government of National Concentration in congresses, meetings, and seminars held in Argentina, Yugoslavia, Ecuador, Bolivia, and Venezuela. The renegotiation of the foreign debt involves three additional agreements of extraordinary benefit for three autonomous state organizations which are Sugar Council, the Dominican Corporation of State Enterprises -- Corde -- and the Reserve Bank.

In the case of the State Sugar Council, the country has, practically every year, had to go through the agony of not knowing where to get the resources to finance the costs for lost time and for the first months of the harvest. Every year, the State Sugar Council -- CEA -- has requested outside financing for its harvest. This is the reason why, days before we took office, for example, the outgoing administration was able to defer for just 1 year some $60 million which the State Sugar Council owed to a consortium headed by a French bank. This $60 million was originally borrowed to finance the previous harvest, but was not repaid due to the CEA's high losses.

But this administration, as part of the renegotiation, has been able to get a 2-year grace period on that overdue loan with an additional 4 years to repay it. This means that through 1988, the State Sugar Council -- CEA -- will have sufficient funds to finance its harvests completely or partially from the loan now being renegotiated.

Assuming a realistic and objective position, we can modestly say that with the goals we have set and with the maintenance and conduct of the production discipline we have established in the State Sugar Council, the Government of National Concentration will, by the end of its term in office in 1986, turn over to the new public administration authorities a State Sugar Council which will be in a state completely different from the state of financial and operational crisis in which we received that sugar consortium in August of last year. In other words, by continuing over the next 3 years the disciplined and well-conducted task which we have been accomplishing under the leadership of Eugloglio Santaella, we will be able to turn over a completely rehabilitated State Sugar Council to the next administration in 1986. We will also have initiated the much cherished state sugar industry's diversification process [word indistinct]. [applause]

In the case of the Dominican Corporation of State Enterprises, we have verified that several of its enterprises are indebted and have interest overdue with a foreign bank located in our country amounting to some $5 million. As part of the renegotiation, we have prevailed on this bank to restructure these debts with a grace period of 1 and 1/2 years and 5 and 1/2 years to repay. This represents a new breath for the Dominican Corporation of State Enterprises, whose balance sheets today show these overdue debts and which are being efficiently managed by [name indistinct] (ortiz).

As a result of this renegotiation, the reserve bank will receive a loan of $10 million with a 2-year grace period and 4 years to pay. This loan will provide the bank with sufficient foreign exchange to diligently open letters of credit for its clients, while at the same time it will be able to use an equal amount in Dominican pesos for the credit portfolio of its large clientele. It will also receive a new loan of $10 million for financing of exports.

The experience of Latin American countries during this year and during recent weeks has demonstrated that an agreement with the IMF is a precondition to renegotiate the foreign debt with private banks. Likewise, such a renegotiation is also a prerequisite for countries of the area to be able to renegotiate their foreign debts with the governments of the rest of the world.

These renegotiations are not conducted in a bilateral manner but through multilateral negotiations with a committee popularly known (as) the Paris Club.

Recently, countries such as Peru and Brazil have resorted to this mechanism to restructure their debts with the governments of other countries. In the specific case of the Dominican Republic, practically 99 percent of its debt with foreign governments, which are members of the Paris Club, is with the United States and Spain. We have already approached the U.S. and Spanish Governments to inform them of our desire to reschedule our debt with them. We have also notified the French Government, which acts as administrative agent of these mulilateral negotiations.

This morning I called Spanish President Felipe Gonzalez to ask for his kind cooperation regarding these efforts in the Paris Club. If our proposal is accepted, and everything indicates it should be, we will have obtained the rescheduling of payments due on the principal and interest on our debt with the U.S. Government and specifically with its agencies such as AID, EXIMBANK, the new debts under plan PL480 and the (?TCC). The same would be true of our debt with the Foreign Trade Bank of Spain and other Spanish Government agencies.

We are also trying to get all the debts due during the last quarter of 1983, those falling due on 30 June of this year, and those falling due in 1984 and 1985 to be deferred in such a way that the country will not have to make any payments on the principal or interest falling due within 3 years. We are, therefore, requesting 5 years to repay the total, which would make the coresponding amortization begin in 1989.

We should note that absolutely all of the debts incurred by our country with other governments, which we are now also renegotiating, were loans acquired by previous administrations. This means that of the $565 million renegotiated debt, just $6 million were commitments made by this administration. Moreover, for the first time, the Dominican Government -- represented by a new generation which bases its social conduct on morality, discipline, and austerity -- acts responsibly in assuming the political cost of resolving and renegotiating the debts incurred by previous administdrations.

As always, we hold ourselves fully responsible for and are aware of our obligations and our commitments to the people and to history. In making this announcement of such interest to the people and to economically active sectors, we must make one last observation. The renegotiation does not constatute a simple means of postponing for a later time th payments on the debt accumulated by other administrations to be repaid during this administrations's term in office. As we have stated, the renegotiation constitutes a relief, a period of time during which -- free of the burdensome weight of the debt and with the reduction in the annual servicing fees to tolerable levels -- we can take the opportunity to revitalize the economy, break down barriers, and provide incentives which will significantly increase production and exports until we can achieve favorable trade and exchange balances. This is the only real means of correcting the imbalance and establishing stability in our currency.

From now on, we -- the public and private sectors united -- must devote our best energies and strongest efforts to this vigorous fortification of our productive activities in order to completely overcome our economic problems and establish social well-being throughout the nation. From now on. let us also march optimistically toward the fulfillment of these great objectives. Thank you very much. [applause]

STRIKE SUPPORTERS ARRESTED FOR VIOLENCE

FL151020 Santo Domingo Radio Clarin in Spanish 0450 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Dozens of youths were arrested yesterday by members of the National Police Antiriot Department during demonstrations in the neighborhoods of Guachupita, (Los Guandules), and (Gualey) in this capital.

The youths, who were setting fire to tires on Federico del Rosario Sanchez Avenue and other neighborhood streets, were acting in support of the workers of the Secretariat of Public Works and Communications who are on strike.

Policemen removed burned tires from the streets and called on passers-by to assist after extinguishing the fires while tear-gas bombs were used in response to the rock-throwing demonstrators.

CARICOM FINANCE MINISTERS TO DISCUSS ENERGY PLAN

FL152320 Bridgetown CANA in English 2250 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad, Sept 15, CANA -- Financing of the Regional Energy Action Plan (REAP) is among topics expected to be discussed when Caribbean Community (Caricom) finance ministers meet here next week, the TRINIDAD GUARDIAN reported today. The Caricom finance ministers will meet on September 20, the day before a three-day Commonwealth finance ministers meeting begins.

Caricom heads of government agreed on the Regional Energy Action Plan at the last summit in July here. According to the GUARDIAN, the plan is estimated to cost 16 million dollars (U.S.). The paper said that whatever proposals are agreed to are expected to be put forward to the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development (CGCED) when it meets in December.

The objective of the plan is to alleviate within the shortest possible time the adverse impact of the energy crisis on Caribbean economies while laying the basis for a more coordinated and rational development of the energy sources of the region.

A meeting of Caricom finance officials will precede the ministers meeting which will be chaired by Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams.

The Bridgetown heads of agreement relating to Jamaica's Caricom currency exchange rate and the operation of import licencing arrangements are to be reviewed.

According to the GUARDIAN the government officials will disucss financing of the regional stabilisation fund and also matters relating to co-ordination in Caricom for meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in the following week at Washington.

The GUARDIAN quoted un-named sources as saying that the finance officials will also discuss matters relating to the Caricom Multilateral Clearing Facility (CMCF) which has so far not been reactivated despite a decision taken at the July summit to revive it.

BAHAMAS

GOVERNMENT REACTS TO NBC DRUG ALLEGATIONS

Requests U.S. Inquiry

FL141821 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 7 Sep 83 pp 1, 10

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Sir Lynden Pindling has asked President Reagan to order a federal inquiry to determine the source of a report that fugitive financier Robert Vesco runs a drug-smuggling ring from the Bahamas under government protection.

In an official statement Tuesday, Sir Lynden denied the allegations set forth in an NBC News report as a "criminally conceived conspiracy against the Bahamas." Pindling said he never had any information indicating that any Bahamian Government officials were involved in drug smuggling.

In a separate statement, the minister of Youth and Sports, Kendal Nottage, strongly denied that he was involved in either drug trafficking or bribery by Vesco. Nottage said he has never met or spoken with Vesco, or been offered a bribe either by Vesco or through others. He also denied that he has ever been involved in drug trafficking in the Bahmas "or anywhere else in the world." Nottage said he has formally reported the matter to the commissioner of police for a thorough investigation.

Bahamians were in an uproar Tuesday when they heard an NBC News broadcast alleging that Vesco has been running a major cocaine and marijuana operation for at least two years from Norman's Cay, a 900-acre island in the Exuma Cays about 225 miles southeast of Miamai. Many of them were particularly upset at Ambassador Lev Dobriansky's statement that he had stopped a special FBI investigation planned for this summer.

Meanwhile, opposition leaders called for an investigation into the report. "These are staggering allegations," Kendal Isaacs, leader of the opposition Free National Movement, said after hearing the NBC News report. "There is a dark cloud hanging over the reputation of the nation and it could result in devastating damage to the welfare of this country unless it is promptly and satisfactorily dealt with.

"We therefore call on Prime Minister Sir Lynden Pindling to speak to the nation as soon as possible."

The charges, Opposition Leader Isaacs said, "cannot be brushed off as merely irresponsible journalism" because of Ambassador Dobriansky's comments.

Hints FMN Responsible

FL141915 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 14 Sept 83

[Excerpt] The deputy prime minister and minister of finance, Arthur D. Hanna, said last night the Bahamas is a stable country and because of this jealousy exists. Mr Hanna was speaking at the second in a series of PLP [Progressive Liberal Party] conferences. He told delegates not to let the Free National Movement [FNM] deny that they had anything to do with the NBC issue.

[Begin Hanna recording] Within recent days, someone became jealous of the Bahamas' civility. When there [words indistinct] there is always jealous. [applause] And ever since the last election when the FMN got a big licking, their friends got a big licking, and their foreign friends got a big licking, they haven't rested. [end recording]

PLP Wants Sweeping Probe

FL151411 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] The minister of housing and national insurance, the Hon Hubert Ingraham, says he hopes the royal commission appointed by Prime Minister Sir Lynden Pindling will flush out everyone who is involved in drug smuggling.

[Begin Ingraham recording] We do not care where or who the investigation leads the commission to in arriving at its conclusions. We have absolutely no interest in protecting, aiding, or giving comfort or assistance to anyone, be he cabinet minister, member of Parliament, senator, policeman, defense force personnel, customs officer, immigration officer, or anybody else.

If any of such persons are involved, we want to flush them out, expose them, and punish them to the maximum extent possible for bringing shame and disgrace on the good name of our government, our people, and our country. [applause]

I note that the Free National Movement [FNM] has taken exception to the terms of reference of the royal commission, which includes an investigation of all politicians. There being the greatest of respect between our two movements, it is our considered view that the investigation ought not only be limited to the cabinet, as they perhaps privately hoped, but all politicians, be they PLP [Progressive Liberal Party] or FNM. [applause] At the end of the investigation, if we have dead, we will bury our own, [applause] and the FNM better get ready to bury its dead. [end recording]

The Minister of Education, the Hon Darrel Rolle, challenges NBC reporter Brian Ross to come forward and produce his evidence on Bahamian Government officials whom he claims are involved in drug smuggling.

[Begin Rolle recording] But I wonder if Mr Ross is serious about his allegation, unless, say, he didn't want to give it to the PM last Monday night. Will he now come as a law-abiding citizen of the United States, as someone who claims to be interested in getting to the truth, the root of this matter, will he now come and give his information fearlessly before the royal commission? I challenge him to do so. [end recording]

Both Mr Role and Mr Ingraham made the remarks at a PLP constituency conference last night.

BARBADOS

HEALTH MINISTER SAYS 'RESIGNED,' NOT 'SACKED'

FL141609 Bridgetown BARBADOS ADVOCATE in English 8 Sep 83 p 1

[By Avonda Scott]

[Excerpts] There might be a severing of party loyalties when the next session of Parliament begins in late October or early November. Former minister of health, Dr Don Blackman, who had his cabinet appointment revoked, told reporters yesterday that he had "crossed the Rubicon," but declined to say whether he intended crossing the floor. To cross the Rubicon means to take a decisive and irrevocable step.)

Dr Blackman totally dismissed reports that he had been "dismissed" from his ministerial portfolio, pointing out that he had tendered his resignation since last Thursday at a meeting of ministers following the regular cabinet meeting. "I was not dismissed from the ministry," he maintained.

Dr Blackman said he would continue to serve the people of Barbados to the best of his ability. He also told reporters that yesterday's development came as no surprise to him.

Mr Barrow, when asked whether he would be prepared to accept Dr Blackman on his side of the political arena in this country, said that Dr Blackman was a member of the DLP when he lived in England and was never dismissed or relieved of his membership in that party.

Dismissal 'Justified'

FL141631 Bridgetown BARBADOS ADVOCATE in English 8 Sep 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Little Choice in Decision"]

[Excerpt] The decision of Prime Minister Mr Tom Adams to revoke the ministerial appointment of Dr Don Blackman could not have been an easy one to take. There is no doubt that Dr Blackman is an able man but for a long time the signs have been there that he and a number of his Cabinet colleagues have not been seeing eye to eye in a number of areas.

But what perhaps has created the greatest strain has been what might be regarded as the methodology adopted by Dr Blackman in pursuit of the tasks associated with the various portfolios he held.

It will be recalled, for example, that when he held the portfolio of transport he had indicated that certain business conducted by the Transport Board and involving one of his ministerial colleagues would have to be a cause for inquiry. This created great stir and focussed attention on the colleague in question, and not in a manner that would have been to his credit. In the end the public has never been fully told what have been the findings of the investigation Dr Blackman had promised. Some passing reference was made to the matter but in the light of the earlier stir created the public has never been fully apprised of the situation.

Dr Blackman can be said to be one of those people who is concerned about what is done even if others do not agree with how it is done. His "night visit" to the Psychiatric Hospital at Black Rock was quite an eye-opener. Dramatic in its execution and revealing in its results, that visit nonetheless was not one that would have brought any comfort to his Cabinet colleagues, especially those who have previous responsibility for the hospital.

Against this background it is not difficult to appreciate that Dr Blackman's style and approach would not have been easy to take, especially if some of his colleagues felt that while such action enhanced his image, it could not be taken as building the image of the party as a whole.

What comes over as the final straw has been the question of how the portfolio of welfare has been handled by Dr Blackman. It was not without some significance that Dr Blackman himself announced last Tuesday that he had decided to give up the portfolio of welfare because he was "sick and tired" of certain charges being made. These charges included one that his constituents were benefitting exclusively from the welfare services

GRENADA

HAVANA ON SMALL ISLAND STATES CONFERENCE

FL142018 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1802 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] The Nonaligned Movement's first international conference on the problem of small underdeveloped island states opened today in St Georges, capital of Grenada.

The meeting, which includes experts from the small underdeveloped island states, representatives of countries belonging to the Nonaligned Movement, and technicians from international organizations, will continue until Friday. Participants will examine the special problems of small underdeveloped island states and will develop a program to make the international community aware of the situation they are facing.

Grenada's foreign minister, Unison Whiteman, welcomed the delegation attending the conference, which is the result of an agreement made at the seventh nonaligned summit conference.

YOUTHS DEPART FOR COURSES IN COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

FL152248 Bridgetown CANA in English 2046 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, Sept 15, CANA -- Ten Grenadian youths have left the country for one-year leadership training courses in the Soviet Union, East Germany, and Cuba, it has been announced here. The NEW JEWEL paper, organ of the ruling New Jewel Movement (NJM), said the courses have been offered to Grenada as a direct result of collaboration agreements signed between the youths' organizations here and in the other countries. The courses of study were not identified.

JAMAICA

SEAGA, MANLEY DISCUSS POLITICAL VIOLENCE

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[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Sept 14, CANA -- Jamaica's prime minister, Edward Seaga, and opposition leader, Michael Manley, met here Tuesday for continued dialogue aimed at preventing an eruption of the political violence that marred the 1980 general election campaign there. According to a joint statement following the meeting that included the broad leadership of Seaga's Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) and Manley's People's National Party (PNP), they agreed to "examine mechanisms for creating safeguarding against a recurrence of political violence."

JLP general secretary Bruce Golding and his PNP counterpart, Dr Paul Robertson, were mandated to continue the talks they have been having for the past few months on the matter until "a position is reached which will lead to a further meeting of the leadership."

"Proposals were put forward, and when things are concretised the broad leadership of the parties will sit down together again," a PNP official said. More than 800 people were killed here in the bloody 1980 violence, the bulk of them with guns. The joint statement said, too, that the government and the opposition had also agreed to meet again "from time to time to deal with other matters of national concern."

At the talks, Seaga was accompanied by Deputy Prime Minister Hugh Shearer; JLP chairman, Dr Donald Irvine; leader of government's business in the House, J.A.G. Smith; and Golding. Manley was supported by PNP Chairman Dudley Thompson, Secretary Robertson, and the party's acting legal advisor, Robert Pickersgill. It was the first time that Seaga and Manley had sat down in formal talks since the election when the JLP wrested power from the PNP.